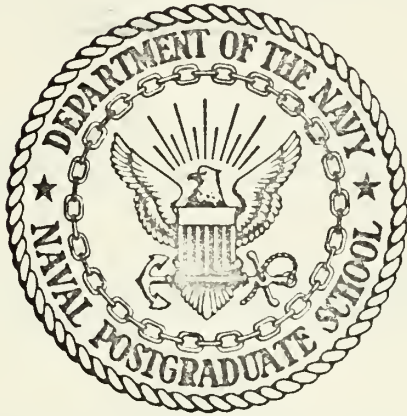


THE PROBABLE DISTRIBUTION OF WHALES AS
SONAR TARGETS IN THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
BY ANALYSIS OF WHALING DATA

Ronald Daniel Rinaldi

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

Monterey, California



THESIS

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by

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March 1972

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in the North Pacific Ocean by Analysis of Whaling Data

by

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ABSTRACT

False Sonar targets present a serious unpredicted problem to U.S. Navy ASW units. It is believed that planning and operations could be enhanced by a forecasting capability for whale distribution. As a possible solution to this problem, a modified form of the "Transect Method of population estimation" is applied to whaling data to calculate probable numbers of false targets per 1000 nautical miles of steaming with a 1000 yard sonar range. Japanese and Russian whale fishery data are analyzed by the "q" and Expected Catch methods of population dynamics to obtain two independent estimates of the populations of fin, sei and sperm whales. The mean of the two estimates is applied to the equation along with a term for assumed ideal sonar conditions. The data is calculated by ten degree square of latitude and longitude, north of 30°N, and presented on Fleet Numerical Weather Central polar stereographic charts for the months April through December. The number of false targets attributable to fin, sei and sperm whales alone range from 1 to 63 south of the Aleutian Islands and 1 to 30 off Honshu, Japan.

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I. INTRODUCTION

To the ASW unit, one of the most serious problems encountered is the vast amount of time wasted prosecuting spurious or false sonar contacts. Detection of a contact requires the detachment of a ship or ships from the task group to investigate the threat; thereby diminishing the overall capability of the screen in protecting the main body. Of the many sources of false sonar contacts, the most troublesome and most difficult to distinguish from actual submarine contacts are whales. It is, therefore, imperative that methods be developed to reliably predict areas of high whale density which will serve to alert sonar operators.

Since the resumption of the Japanese whale fishery following World War II, a great deal of interest has been generated in determining the areas of whale abundance and seasonal fluctuations in whaling grounds, resulting in a research effort in the sub-arctic North Pacific Ocean. To date, research has proceeded in three major areas of interest: geographical distribution of the major whale species, investigation of biological and behavioral characteristics, and examination of the oceanographic conditions of the whaling grounds. Each of the three is essential in attempting to determine the factors which control whale migration and defining favorable whaling regions.

The first major work on whale migrations (Kellog 1929) described the primary paths of migration for blue (*Balaenoptera musculus*), sei (*B. borealis*) and fin (*B. physalus*) whales in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, in general terms, based on all sighting and catch information available at that time. Whaling grounds developed over the years and

were illustrated by Townsend (1935) by plotting catches according to logbook records of American whaling ships for a period of one hundred fifty nine years (1761-1920). Other researchers have concentrated on more limited areas of the North Pacific in response to the whaling interests of their own country's territorial waters (Omura and Nemoto 1955; Clarke 1957; Sleptsov 1961; Tarasevich 1965, 1970; Nishiwaki and Kasuya 1970; Kasuya 1971). General distribution charts of cetaceans in the North Pacific were developed by Nishiwaki (1967). Experimental investigations were also conducted (and continue) by means of whale marking (Shevill and Watkins 1966; Ivashin and Rovnin 1966).

Feeding habits and food preferences were investigated by observation and investigation of stomach contents (Nishimoto, Tozawa and Kawakami 1952; Nemoto 1957; Nemoto 1959; Nemoto 1962; Nemoto and Kasu 1965) which were correlated with migration cycles of baleen whales (Nemoto 1959). Schooling behavior in the feeding areas was examined (Nemoto 1964) and compared with patterns of sexual segregation (Ohsumi 1966).

Consideration of biological parameters has mainly been confined to development of reliable methods of age determination by ear-plug lamination count (Nishiwaki 1952; Nishiwaki and Masaharu 1952; Nishiwaki et al 1957; Nishiwaki 1957; Nishiwaki 1958; Ichihara 1969, Ichihara 1963, Ichihara 1964; Ichihara 1966) and dentine layer count in the case of sperm whales (Nishiwaki 1958; Ohsumi 1963; Gambell and Grzegorzewska 1967). Complimentary studies have focused attention on the determination of average body proportions and growth rates (Mathews 1938; Omura 1950; Nishiwaki and Ohe 1951; Nishiwaki and Hibiya 1951; Nishiwaki et al 1952; Ohno 1952; Omura and Fujino 1954; Nishiwaki 1954; Fujino 1954; Omura and Nemoto 1955; Fujino 1955; Nishiwaki 1956; Ohsumi 1958; Nasu and Masaki 1970).

Uda (1954), Uda and Dairokuno (1957), Uda and Suzuki (1958), Nasu (1960), Uda (1962), Nasu (1963), Nasu (1966) have conducted oceanographic studies with the objective of determining the exact physical parameters which define favorable whaling grounds and correlating these with meteorological conditions (Uda 1956) e.g. fluctuations in sea surface temperature, salinity and nutrients.

Leapley and Levenson (1969) have published the only study to date evaluating the false target threat. This study plots contours of expected numbers of false targets due to whales in the eastern North Atlantic ocean, based on sighting records obtained over a five year period.

The objective of this thesis is to take advantage of these studies to provide information on the number of whales which an ASW ship may expect to encounter as false sonar contacts during operations in the North Pacific Ocean. Instrumental to this objective is the application of a modified form of the "transect method of population estimation" to whale fishery data reported by Japanese and Russian whaling companies north of 30°N. This information may be applied by fleet units operating in the North Pacific and by commanders planning operations in these areas.

II. METHODS

A recognized and frequently applied method of population estimation for game, birds, and other animals, based on sighting observations, is the Transect Method. This method uses the number of animals sighted in a known distance, combined with the distance from the track of the sightings to plot contours of relative abundance.

Mackintosh and Brown (1956) developed a modified version of this method for use in determining the fin whale population of the Antarctic whaling grounds. It is based on the number of sightings made while steaming through a representative distance of an ocean area when no estimates are made of the distance of the whales from the track of the sighting vessel. This method may be expressed:

$$N \text{ (whales)} = \frac{A(\text{nmi}^2)}{L(\text{nmi})D(\text{nmi})} \times \frac{n(\text{whales})}{P}$$

where:

N = calculated total population of area A

A = area of ocean considered in square nautical miles, nmi^2

L = distance steamed through the area in nautical miles, nmi

D = lookout visibility in nautical miles, nmi

n = number of whales sighted in distance L

p = an empirically determined probability factor based upon weather conditions, sea state and visibility.

Consideration of the behavioral characteristics of whales in feeding and migration suggested the applicability of this method to evaluation of false target threats. Nasu (1966) reports that feeding whales are

commonly found at depths less than fifty meters. The exception to this would be sperm whales, which occasionally dive to great depths to feed on giant squid (Heezen 1975; Okutani and Nemoto 1964). However, in the North Pacific, they most frequently feed on schooling fish and therefore can also be considered to be mainly distributed in the upper fifty meters. Migration also takes place on or near the surface. Thus, although a sonar ensonifies a volume of water, in the case of false targets attributable to whales we may consider this ensonified region as an area. It is then readily apparent that the searching sonar beam is analogous to the eye of the lookout on a surface ship and this method may be applied to the evaluation of false targets. In this concept, the sonar range is analogous to the lookout's visibility.

Assuming ideal sonar conditions:

$$n \text{ (number of false targets)} = P \frac{L(\text{nm}) \times D(\text{nm}) \times N \text{ (whales)}}{A \text{ (nm}^2\text{)}}$$

where:

n = expected number of false targets

L = distance steamed in nautical miles

D = two times the sonar range in nautical miles

A = area of the oceanic region

N = calculated population of area A

P = probability factor determined by sonar conditions.

These quantities are illustrated in Fig. 1.

For the purposes of this study, ideal sonar conditions were assumed and, therefore, P was taken to have a value of one; indicating that if a whale is present it will be detected. Under actual operating conditions this criterium is rarely met since the value will seldom be equal

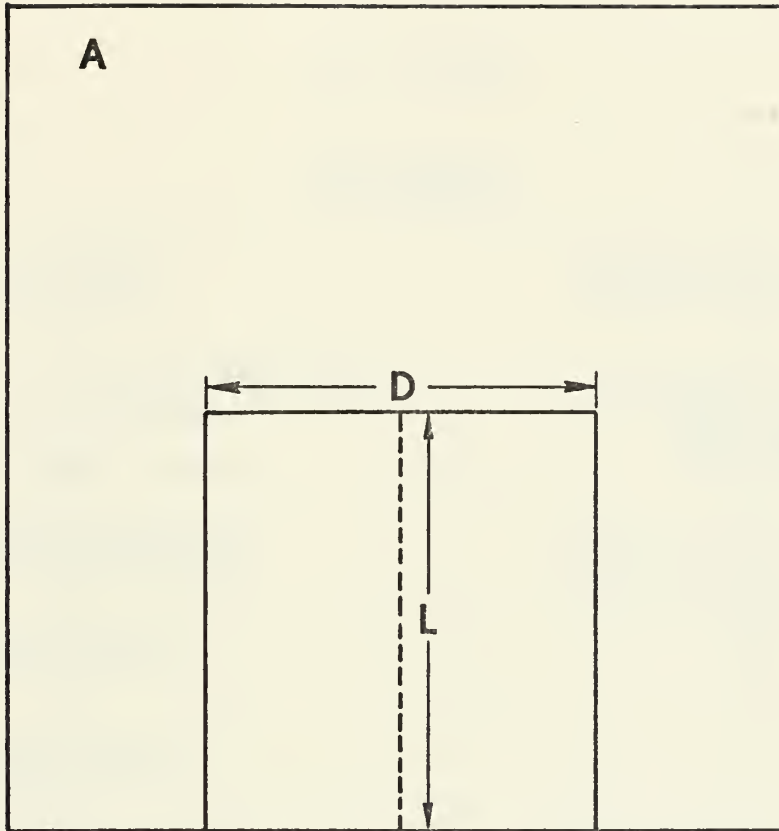
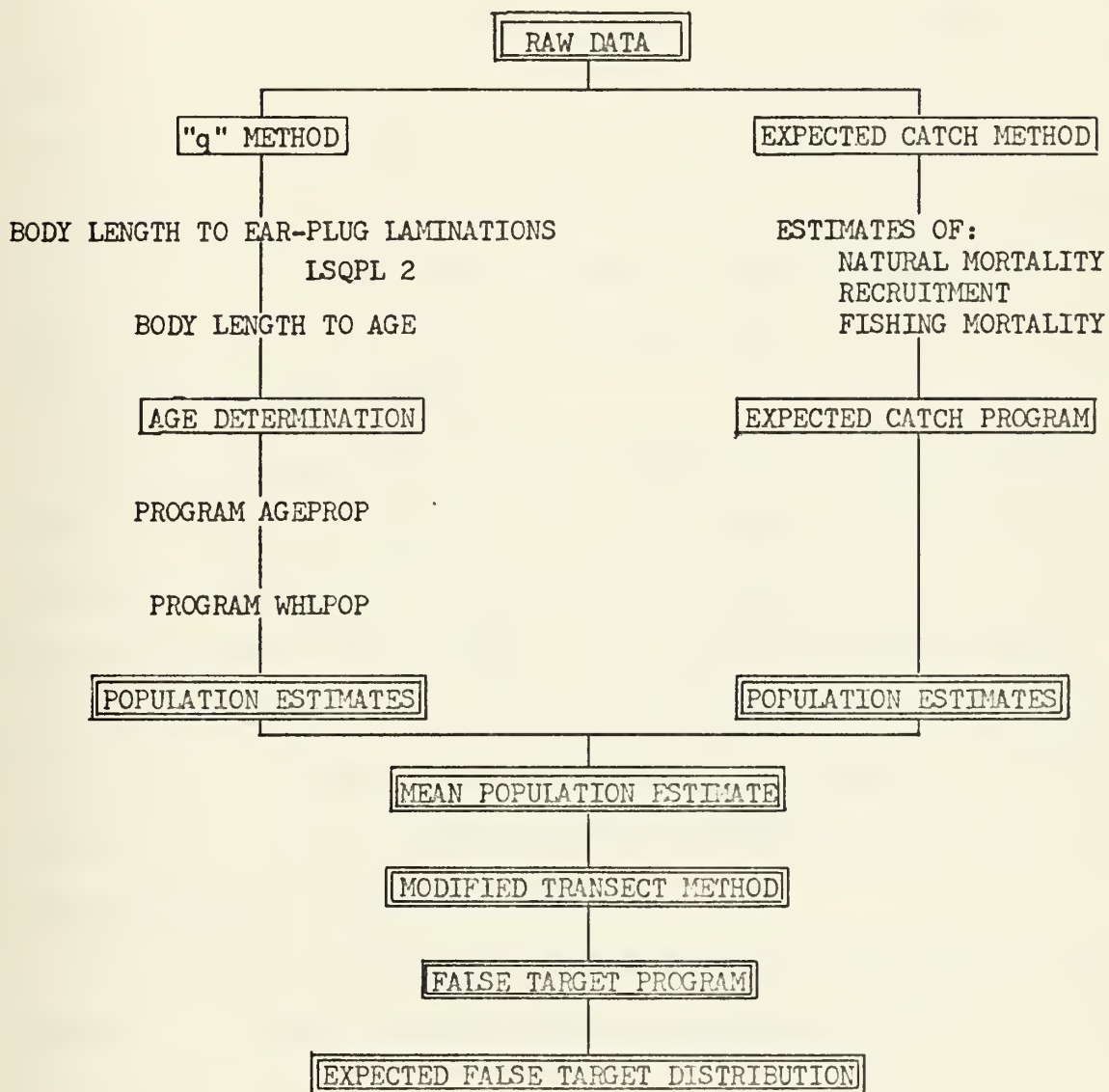


Figure 1. Illustration of Terms Used in Modified Transect Equation: A = ocean area, D = sonar range, L = distance steamed through area A.

to one, but will be determined by the factors affecting the sonar range in the particular area of operation.

In order to make clearer the techniques used and the sequence of operations, the analysis scheme followed in this thesis is presented diagrammatically in the following flow diagram.

FLOW DIAGRAM



The raw data is taken from Russian and Japanese North Pacific fin (Balaenoptera physalus), sei (B. borealis) and sperm (Physeter catadon) whale fishery catch results for the years 1966 to 1970. The total catch was listed by ten degree square, effort (in catcher days) and length frequency distribution. Two independent methods of population dynamics, the "q" method and the expected catch method, ECM, were utilized to estimate populations in selected geographical subdivisions shown in Fig. 2. For the purposes of this study, Brydes whales were included with sei whales since they are distinct from sei whales only by the presence of ventral grooves and otherwise have the same physical characteristics.

The age composition of the catch was determined and the data analyzed by the "q" method (Allen 1966), utilizing a computer program written to apply this method. This program, designated WHLPOP (Appendix B), yielded the initial population estimate.

The second independent estimate of population size was calculated by means of the "Expected Catch" method (Allen 1966) using values for natural mortality and recruitment¹ obtained from the reports of the International Whaling Commission (IWC 1966-1970). This method was applied using a program provided by Dr. K. R. Allen, Fisheries Research Board of Canada, Biology Station, Nanaimo, British Columbia. The program was modified to conform to the IBM 360 located at the W.R. Church Computer Center, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California.

In accordance with procedures followed by the International Whaling Commission (IWC 1968) the mean of the two population estimates was taken

¹The addition of whales to the hunted portion of the population by growth from younger ages.

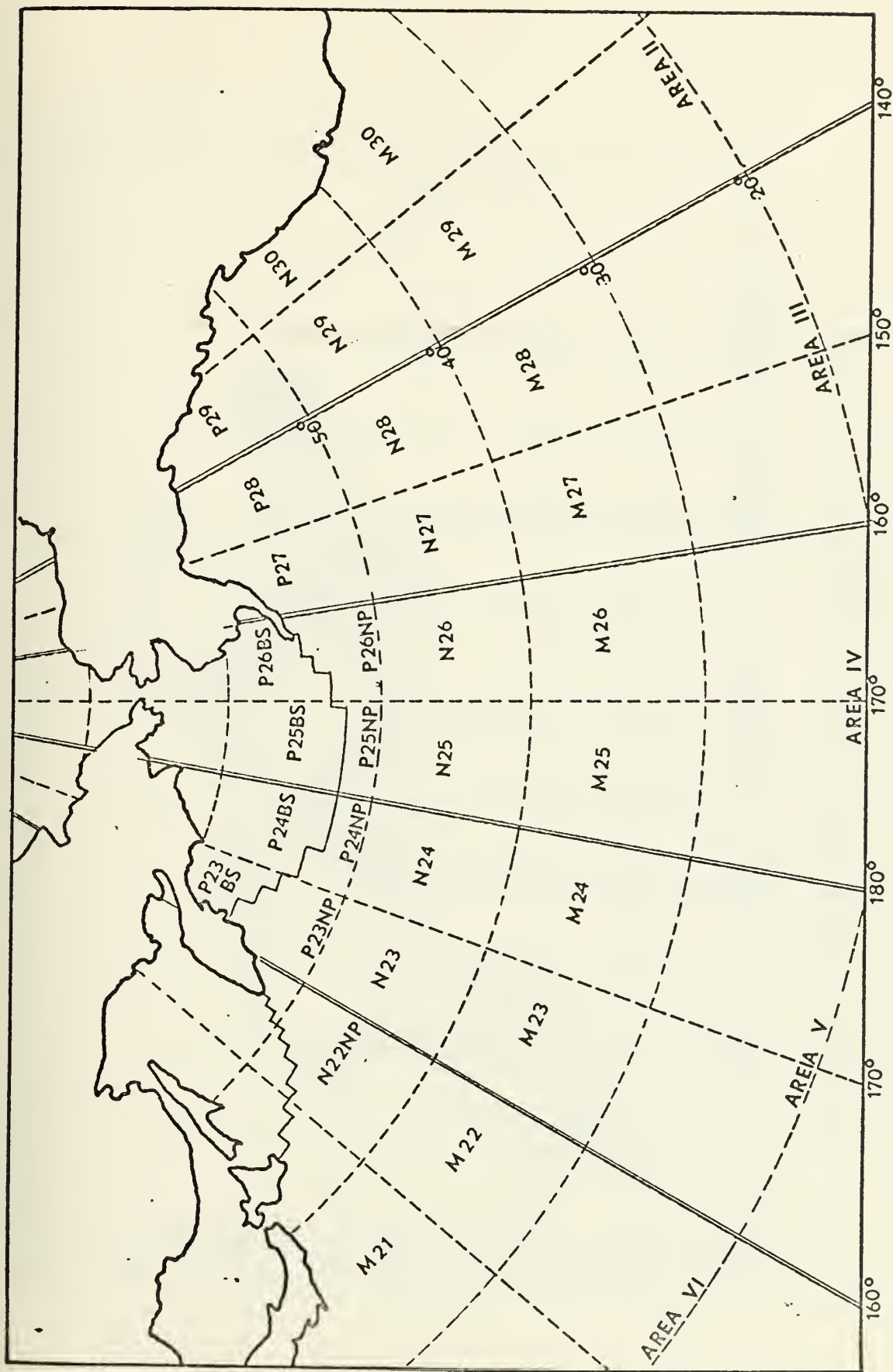


Figure 2. Statistical Areas: Subdivisions of North Pacific Ocean for Reporting Whaling Statistics According to the International Whaling Commission.

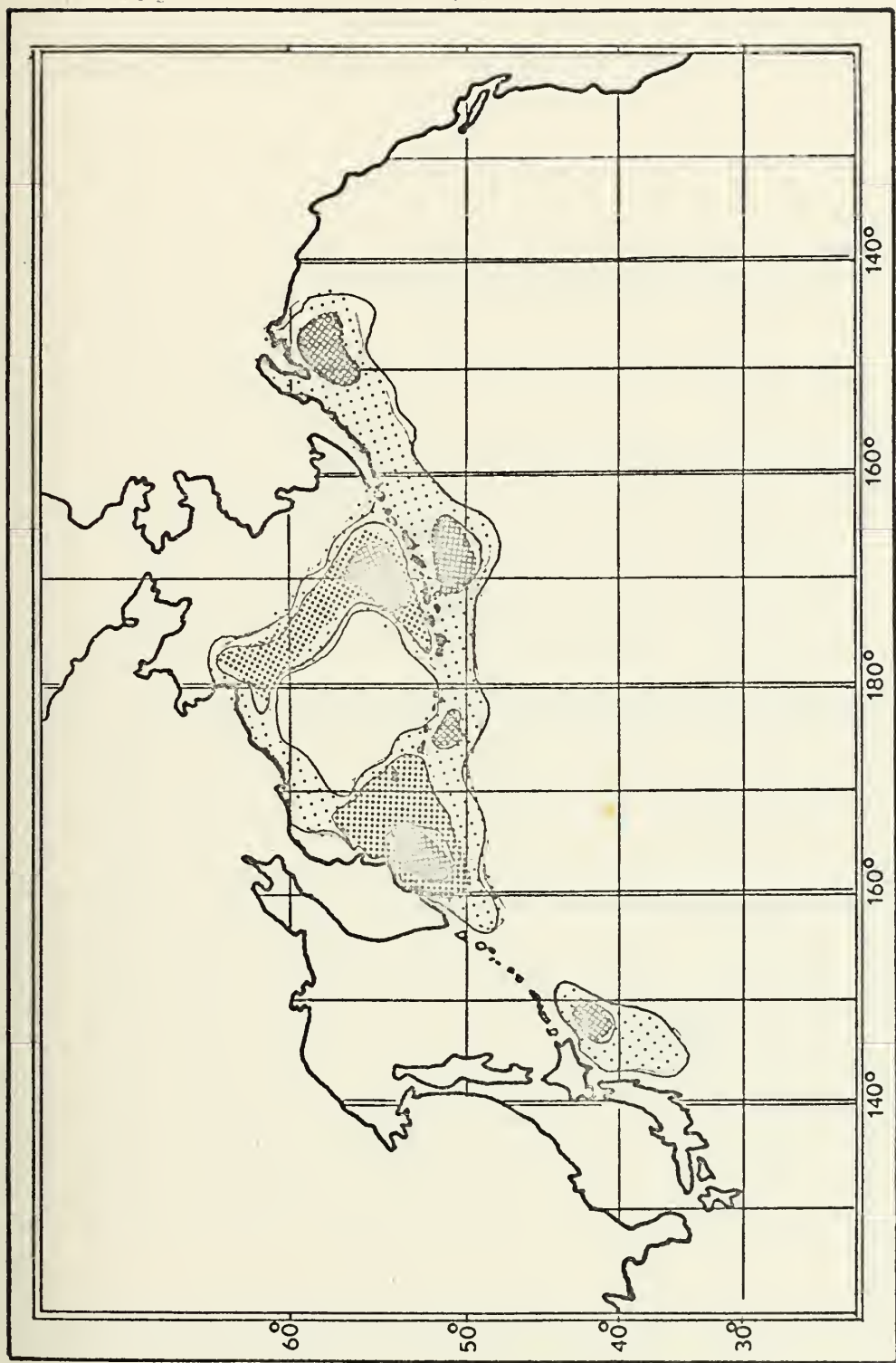


Figure 3. Distribution of Fin Whales from Japanese Historical Catch Records 1945-1962 (after Nishiwaki 1967) :...: <10, ▨ 10-50, ▩ >50.

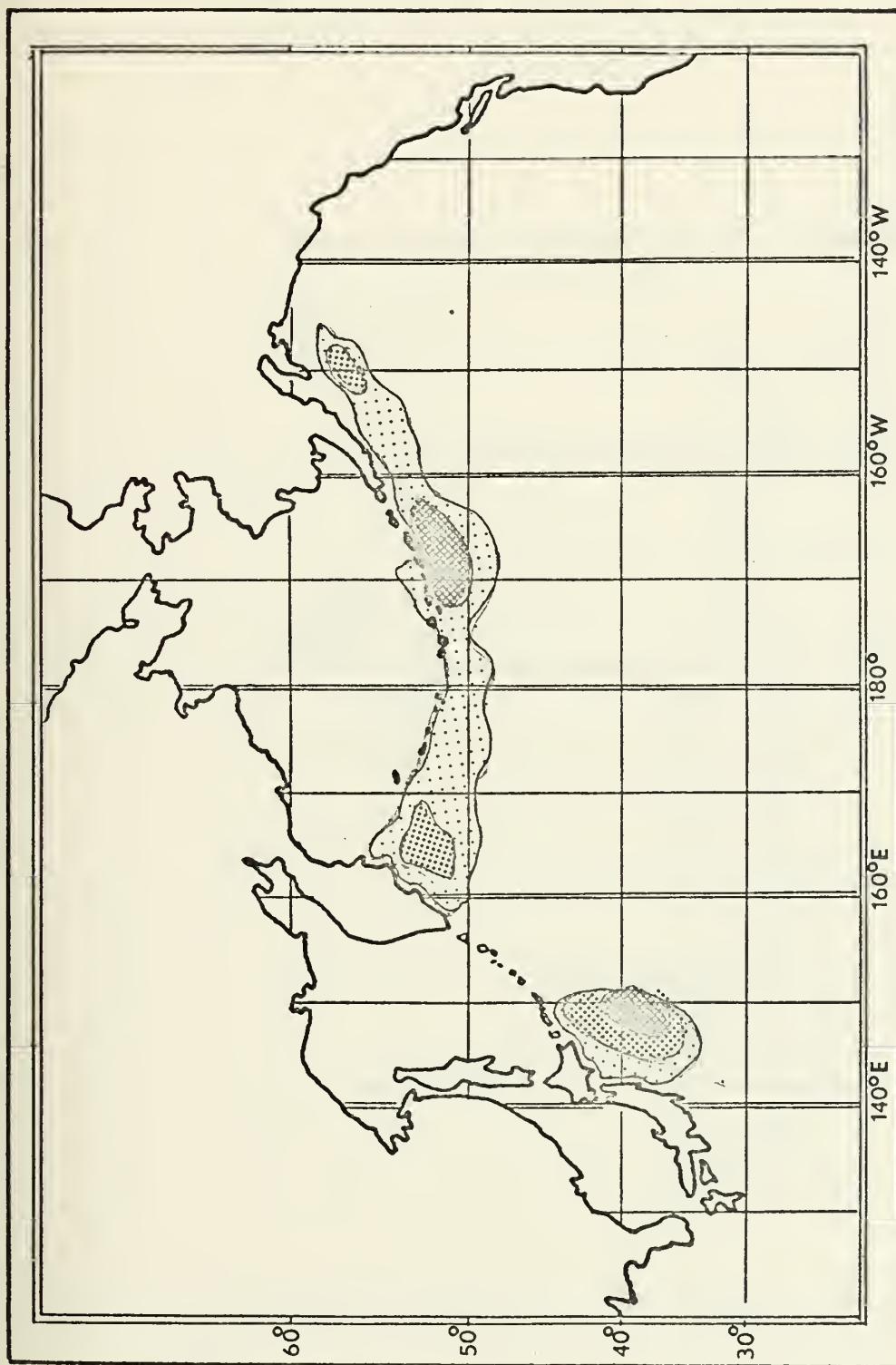




Figure 4. Distribution of Sei Whales from Japanese Historical Catch Records 1945-1962 (after Nishiwaki 1967) :: <10,  10-50,  >50.

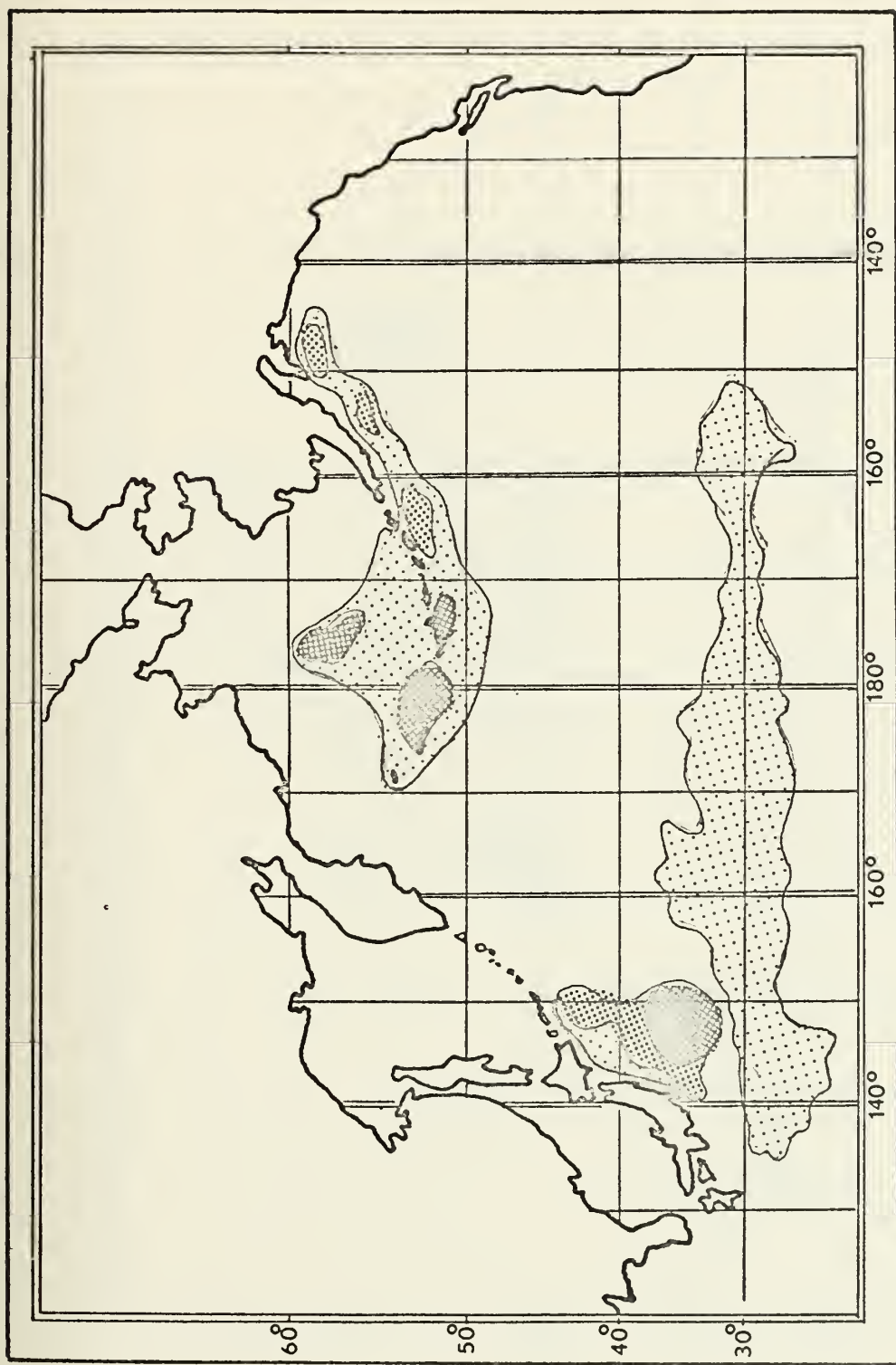




Figure 5. Distribution of Sperm Whales from Japanese Historical Catch Records 1945-1962, and American Catch Records 1761-1920 (after Nishiwaki 1967, Townsend 1935) :: <10,  10-50,  >50.

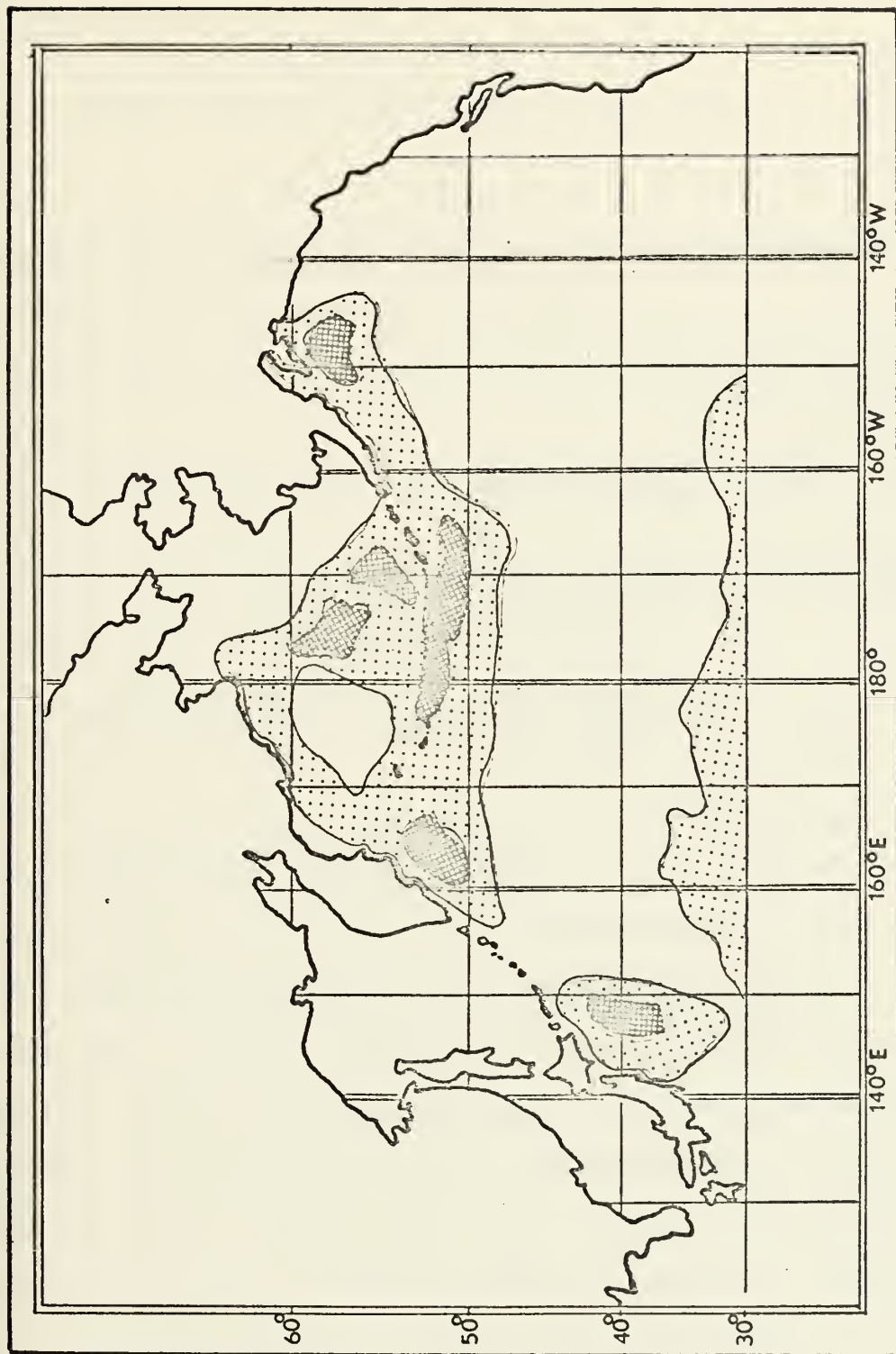



Figure 6. Composite Distribution of Fin, Sei and Sperm Whales in the North Pacific Ocean from Japanese Historical Catch Records 1945-1962 (Nishiwaki 1967) and American Catch Records 1761-1920 (Townsend 1935) : : : : Areas of General Distribution  Areas of Higher Density.

and the average expected number of whales in each ten degree square, for the period 1966-1970, was calculated by means of proportions as expressed in equation (1).

$$\text{Number of whales in square } (N_s) = \frac{C_s}{C_A} \times N_i \quad (1)$$

where:

N_i = estimated mean whale population in the selected area by "q" and ECM for the five year period 1966 to 1970.

C_s = average total catch in the ten degree square over the five years.

C_A = average total catch in the selected area 1966-1970.

Similarly, the average number of whales present per month in each ten degree square was calculated by equation (2):

$$\text{Number of whales per month } (N_m) = \frac{C_m}{C_s} \times N_s \quad (2)$$

where:

C_m = average total catch in the month

C_s = average total catch in the ten degree square

N_s = population of the square calculated in equation (1).

Historical records of Japanese whale fishing (Figures 3-5) for the years 1945 to 1962 (Nishiwaki, 1966, 1967) were combined with studies of migratory cycles and distribution by Nishiwaki and Kasuya (1970) and historical catches (Townsend 1935). This was done to determine areas of distribution for fin, sei and sperm whales. From these, a composite area chart was developed, Figure 6, showing where whales could be encountered as false targets. In areas where no historical geographical data was available, i.e. Russian fisheries in squares M28-30 and N27-30 (Figure 2),

a uniform distribution of the calculated average whale population per month was assumed over the entire ten degree square. The number of whales per one thousand miles steaming with a 1000 yard sonar range was then calculated using the modified form of the Transect Method of population estimation described earlier. This was then plotted on Fleet Numerical Weather Central polar stereographic charts (Figures 24-32).

A. THE "q" METHOD

Whaling in the North Pacific produces data which is highly variable, particularly in the measure of catch per unit effort.² This variation is produced primarily as a result of the smaller effort employed, as compared to the Antarctic fishery, and the exploratory nature of the fishing effort to develop new whaling grounds. Methods utilized in population estimation must therefore be designed to normalize the data in order to give reliable estimates even in the presence of this high variability. One such method is the "q" method.

The basic assumption of the "q" method is that the ratio between the instantaneous fishing mortality rate, F , and the total fishing effort, X , is constant, i.e.

$$q = \frac{\text{instantaneous fishing mortality}}{\text{fishing effort}} = \text{constant} \quad (3)$$

Using the pooled data for as many years as possible, an estimate of "q" is obtained and the population computed by dividing the catch per unit effort, C/E , by q . In this method a base year is selected in which it is assumed that the population structure is determined by natural mortality and that recruitment has been constant from year to year.

²The total catch of whales, in numbers, divided by the effort required to produce the catch (equation 4).

The essential features of this method are:

(1) A single year group³ is followed throughout to avoid the effects of recruitment.

(2) The relative abundance of the selected year or age group is compared in each succeeding year with the base year⁴, where it is assumed that the age structure is unaffected by exploitation. Thus, the population structure by ages is determined by natural effects with no deaths due to fishing.

(3) Estimates of the total fishing mortality⁵, for all age groups, and the instantaneous fishing mortality of the specified age group are obtained for increasing periods of years. Thus the effects of data fluctuations due to seasonal variation are minimized. These estimates are then divided by the total effort over the same periods to obtain a mean estimate of "q," table II.

(4) The effort expended in the whale fishery by different size catchers with varying endurance is standardized by multiplying catcher days by vessel tonnage and dividing by one thousand, i.e.

$$\text{Effort} = \frac{\text{Catcher days work} \times \text{catcher tonnage}}{1000} \quad (4)$$

³The portion of the population consisting of all whales of a specified age and older.

⁴An arbitrarily selected year in which the population is assumed to be affected by natural effects only with no deaths attributable to the effects of man. This year is used as a reference.

⁵The ratio of the number of deaths to the total number of whales in the population, summed over the year.

TABLE II
 EXAMPLE OF "q" METHOD
 Fin Whales Area V

Year	Catch	Effort	C/E	$0_1/0_t$	X	F	$\frac{0_t}{q}$
1966	1298	543	2.3904	1.0000	0	0.0000	4006
1967	772	1082	0.7135	3.3503	813	1.4202	1196
1968	1172	1167	1.0043	2.3802	1937	1.5073	1683
1969	1021	1235	0.8267	2.8915	3138	1.9719	1386
1970	667	909	0.7338	3.2577	<u>4210</u>	<u>1.1254</u>	1230
					10098	6.0248	

$$\bar{q} = \frac{6.0248}{10098} = 0.000597$$

C/E = Catch Per Unit Effort.

$0_1/0_t$ = Ratio of Catch Per Unit Effort in Year 1 to Catch Per Unit Effort in Year t.

X = Total Effort.

F = Fishing Mortality.

$\text{Pop} \frac{0_t}{q}$ = Population Calculated by Dividing Catch Per Effort in Year t by Mean Value of q.

The basic equation is:

$$F_t = \ln \left[\frac{Q_{1,r}}{Q_{t,r+1-1}} \times \frac{Q_{0,r+t-1}}{Q_{0,r}} \times \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_t} \right] \quad (5)$$

where:

F_t = total instantaneous fishing mortality from year 1 to year t.

$Q_{1,r}$ = proportion of the catch in year 1 of whales of age r
(the first fully recruited age group) and older.

$Q_{t,r+t-1}$ = proportion of the catch in year t of this same year
group (i.e. if in the base year six year old whales are
examined then two years later the proportion of whales
eight years and older must be considered.

$Q_{0,r+t-1}$ = proportion from the catch of the previously unexploited
stock of the same age groups.

$Q_{0,r}$ = proportion in the catch from the previously unexploited
stock of whales of age r and older.

ϕ_1 = catch per unit effort in year 1.

ϕ_t = catch per unit effort in year t.

These quantities are illustrated in table I.

Since the estimate of F obtained in this method refers to the decrease from the average population in one season to the average level in a later year, the effort X^6 may be written by means of integrating by the Trapazoid Rule:

$$X_t = \frac{1}{2} \left[X_1 + 2X_2 + \dots + 2X_{t-1} + X_t \right] \quad (6)$$

⁶The total of the effort, E, expended from mid-season in one year to mid-season in the next.

TABLE I

ILLUSTRATION*OF QUANTITIES USED IN "q" METHOD

Cumulative Proportions in Catch of Whales
Age (r) and Older (Russian Area V)

Age Group	Base Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
	1966 5	1967 5	1968 5	1969 5	1970 5
0	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1	.9984	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	.9960
2	.9892	.9991	.9987	.9969	.9799
3	.8768	.9808	.8876	.8220	.8336
4	.8227	.8926	.8309	.7604	.7568
5	.7438	.8043	.7238	.6581	.6468
6	.6208 $Q_{0,r}$.6810 $Q_{1,r}$.5712	.5260	.5228
7	.4672 $Q_{0,r+t-1}$.5024	.3985 $Q_{t,r+t-1}$.3591	.3527
8	.3776	.4125	.3003	.2737	.2692
9	.2880	.3230	.2021	.1888	.1862
10	.2105	.2734	.1414	.1287	.1359
11	.1337	.2242	.0812	.0686	.0861

*Total set of data are in appendix.

*Output from Computer Program AGEPROP in Proportion of Each Age Group in the Total Catch Converted to Cumulative Distribution for Purposes of Illustration.

The error due to random effects on the fishery may be minimized by extending the estimate of "q" from the base year to successive years and taking the mean as the value for the area, Table II.

Thus:

$$\overline{q} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T \Sigma F_t}{\sum_{t=1}^T \Sigma X_t} \tag{7}$$

where T is the total number of years in the series.

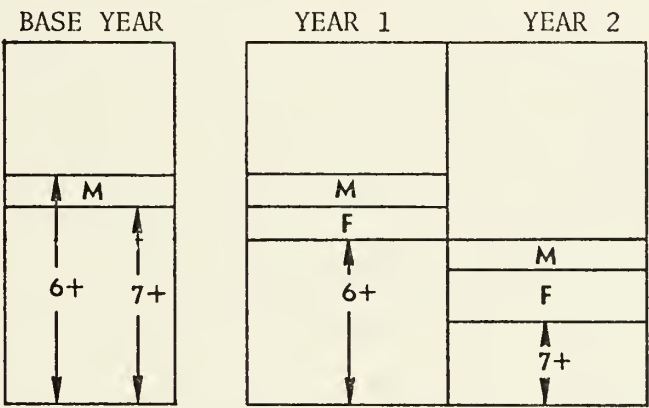
An estimate of the mid-season recruited population is then given by:

$$N_t = \frac{\phi_t}{q}$$

The "q" method may be explained more simply by the block diagram in Figure 7.

FIGURE 7

Block Diagram Representation of the "q" Method



M = natural mortality
 F = fishing mortality

The large rectangles represent the total catches in years 1 and 2. Considering first the catch in year 2, the small rectangle, 7⁺, represents the proportion of the catch in year 2 which is seven years old and older.

It can easily be seen that if there were no fishing or natural mortality then the level for the seven year age group would include rectangles F and M. Going back one year, the whales which were seven years old and older in year two are represented by the six year old and older whales in year one. Again we can see the represented effects of natural and fishing mortalities. There are two unknowns, F and M, affecting the age structure of the population. Thus, if an estimate can be made of one, then both in combination, the other can be determined. To accomplish this end, the ratio of the six year olds and older in year one, to the seven year olds and older in year two (term 1 of the basic equation (5)), is compared to the ratio of the seven year olds and older to the six year olds and older, in the base year where only natural mortality has been affecting the age structure of the population (term 2 of the basic equation (5)).

Finally, an adjustment must be made to compensate for the variation in abundance from year to year. It is obvious that if the same amount of effort is expended, the catch per unit effort in a year of greater abundance will be greater than the catch per unit effort in a year of lesser abundance. Therefore, the ratio of the C/E in year one to the C/E in year two, provides a measure of the relative abundance in the two years (term three of the basic equation (5)). Thus by comparing the ratios between successive years with the ratio existing in the base year, an estimate of the natural mortality is obtained and, since this is assumed to be constant, the total fishing mortality may be obtained.

1. The Effects of Migration

As a result of the seasonal migration, in the case of baleen whales, and the more general spreading in the case of sperm whales, there exists a north-south age segregation of the population for a major

portion of the year (Ohsumi 1966, Nishiwaki, 1967, Nishiwaki 1966). Older males penetrate further into the waters of the North Pacific followed by younger males who usually precede the population front of the migrating main body of whales. There then exists a high probability that an examination of the age structure in any one ten degree square will not be representative of the age structure, but will yield a disproportionately high number of one particular age group. To eliminate the effects of migratory segregation of the population, the age structure and effort are considered for ten degree squares in geographic areas. These areas are composed of twenty degrees of longitude extending from the equator to the pole, Figure 2, thus considering the age structure at all latitudes.

Then, for example, for area III between 140°W - 160°W:

$$X_{III} = X_{M27} + X_{M28} + \dots + X_{P28}$$

and

$$C_{III} = C_{M27} + C_{M28} + \dots + C_{P28}$$

Since the yearly totals of X , C , C/E , etc. are used in the estimation of \bar{q} and these yearly totals are the sum of the individual squares, "q" may be applied to the individual squares to yield monthly estimates of population. This approach, however, requires extensive hand calculations.

• B. AGE DETERMINATION

Application of the "q" method requires that the age groups of the catch be analyzed with respect to the length-frequency distribution. The relationship of length to age was determined indirectly from frequency diagrams, Figures 8-19, relating body length to the count of ear-plug laminations.

Figure 8. Male Fin Whale Body Length vs Count of Ear-Plug Laminations
(Compiled by Biologists at the Japanese Whaling Institute)

Numbers Indicate Totals of Observations

Area II

Body length (ft)	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Laminations																		
1																		
2																		
3																		
4			2															
5			1		2	2												
6			2															
7			1	2	4		1			1						1		
8			1		1	1	1	1	1									
9					1	2	1	2	2					1				
10					1	2	1	1	1	1								
11				1	3		1			1		1						
12									1	1	1							
13					1	1	1	2	2				2					
14					1		1		1									
15							1	3										
16										3	1							
17							2		1			1						
18										1	1							
19						1		1		1								
20								2		1								
21				1				1	1			1						
22									1									
23								1										
24										1	1							
25					1			1	1	1								
26			1			1					1							
27						1				1		2						
28								1		1					1			
29								1										
30											1							
31									1	1								
32							1		1					1				
33											1		2					
34											1							
35										1		1						
36									1	2					1			
37							1											
38							2											
39																		
40									1									
41										1								
42											1							
43										1								
44																		
45											1							

Figure 9. Male Fin Whale Body Length vs Count of Ear-Plug Laminations
(Compiled by Biologists at the Japanese Whaling Institute)

Numbers Indicate Totals of Observations

Area III

Body length (ft)	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Laminations																		
1																		
2																		
3			1															
4		1			1													
5		3	2	1	1	2												
6			3	2	2	1												
7		4	1	5	6	3				1								
8		1	3	3	3	1	2			1								
9		7	3	5	5	5	1											
10			1	1	3	1	2	1	1									
11			4	1		3	2	4			1	1						
12		2	1	3	1		5	1	3	1								
13		1	1		2	2	5	2										
14					2	2	1	4	4					1				
15				1			5	4	1	2	1							
16			1		1	1	2	4				1	2					
17				1		2	2	3	4	4	3	1						
18		1		2	1	3	1		4	2	2							
19							1	2	2	1	1					1		
20		1			4	3	3	2		1								
21			1	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	1							
22							2	1				2	2					
23							1	1	3	1	1							
24			1	1	2		4	1	1				1					
25				1		3	2		1	1								
26		1		1	2	2	1	1		1	1	1						
27				1	1	1	2	3	1									
28				1			2	3			2	1						
29			1				2	2	4	1	1							
30						2	3	1	3	1								
31						2	1	1		2				1				
32			1		1				1	2						1		
33			2		1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1						
34							1	1	1					1				
35			1				1		1	1								
36								1	1	3	1	1						
37					1	1				1	2		1					
38									1	2	1			2				
39								1	1				1					
40									1			1		1				
41						1	1											
42					1		1					1						
43						1										1		
44										1								
45										1		1						

Figure 10. Male Fin Whale Body Length vs Count of Ear-Plug Laminations
(Compiled by Biologists at the Japanese Whaling Institute)

Numbers Indicate Totals of Observations

Area IV

Body length (ft)	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Laminations																		
1																		
2																		
3			2		2		1											
4		1	10	5	3	3	1											
5	1		4	3	3	3		4	5									
6	1		10	6	7	4	9	4	3	1	1							
7			4	5	15	8	8	3	4		1							
8		1	3	7	9	11	8		4	1								
9			1	2	3	7	2	6	4	1		2						
10				1	3	3	7	3	2	2	2							
11			2	3	8	6	5	4	3	2		1						
12			1		2	2	5	5	6	1		1						
13			1	1	1	4	2	4	2	3	2	1						
14					1	4	6	2	3	1	2			1				
15			1			1	1	5		1		1	1	1				
16					3		2	1		4		1						
17					1	2	2	3	2		2					1		
18					1	3	1	5	3	1	1	3	2	1				
19	1						1	2	5	4							1	
20				1		1	3	2	1	3	1	2	2					
21							1		1	3	3							
22								2	1	3	1							
23						1	2			2	3							
24					1		1	3	4	1	1		1	1				
25					1	1			3	1		1						
26							3	2	1	3	1	1	1					
27				1	1	1					2		2	1	1			
28										4		1	1					
29			1				1	4	2	1	1	2						
30					2	1	1	1		1	1	1			1			
31								3	1	1	1	1		2				
32									1	1	1					1		
33						1	3	3		1	1	3						
34				2			1		1	2	4	3						
35							2		2			2	1	1				
36						1	1				2		2					
37						1			4	2	1							
38								1		5		1				1		
39									1				3				1	
40								1	1	1		1						
41						1		1		1	1		1					
42							1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
43						1	2			1	2							
44				1	1	1				1	1		1					
45									4	1	1	1		1				

Figure 11. Male Fin Whale Body Length vs Count of Ear-Plug Laminations
(Compiled by Biologists at the Japanese Whaling Institute)

Numbers Indicate Totals of Observations

Area V

Body length (ft)	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Laminations																		
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5			2	1	4	1	1											
6		1	2	2	1	1	3											
7			6	4	2	2	1	1		1								
8			4	2	2	1	2			1								
9			4	1	3	1	4		2	1								
10			2	1	2	3	1	1										
11			1		2	1	3	1	1	2	3	1				1		
12				1	1	1	1	3	1	3	1		1					
13				1		3	4	1			1		1					
14				1		1		1	2	1								
15						1	2	2			1					1		
16			1		1	1	2	1		1		1	1					
17				1	1	1		2	2				1					
18					1	1	3	3	1	1	1							
19					1	2	2		2	6		2						
20						1	2	2	2	2	3							
21									2	3		1				1		
22					1	2			1	1		3						
23						1			2	1	3	2						
24					1		1	4	3	1			1					
25					1	2	2	4				1						
26					2			1	1			1						
27						1	1			2	1							
28					1			3	1									
29								3			3	2		1				
30							1				2							
31					1	1	1	1	2	1	3							
32									1	2	2		1					
33					1	1	1	4	1	1	1							
34						2	1	3	4	2								
35					1		1		1	3	2		2					
36						1	1	1					1	1				
37							1		2		1					1		
38								1	1		1		1	1				
39										2	1							
40											2				1			
41			1		1	1		2		1	1	1						
42							1	1	1	1	1							
43					1			1			1							
44								2	1		1		1					
45										1		1				1		

Figure 12. Female Fin Whale Body Length vs Count of Ear-Plug Laminations
(Compiled by Biologists at the Japanese Whaling Institute)

Numbers Indicate Totals of Observations

Area II

Body length (ft)	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Laminations																		
1																		
2																		
3																		
4					1													
5		1	3		2	1								1				
6		1				1												
7		2	1			1	1	2			1							
8			2			2	1	1										
9				1	1		1	1	1		1	1						
10					1	1	1	1	2	2		1						
11										1				1				
12							1	2		2		1	1			1		
13								1		1								
14								1	2		1				1			
15								1			3	2			1			
16									1		2	1	1					
17								1	1									
18							2		2			1	1					
19												1					1	
20								1				1	1					
21											1	2						
22							1		1		1	1						
23									1	1				1		1		
24										1					1	2		
25									1			2				1		
26									1	1		2	1				1	
27											1	1	2	1				
28													1			1		1
29									1	1	1			1				
30									1	1		3						
31													1					
32								1					1	1	1			
33								1	1			1						
34																		
35													1					
36									1			1						
37											1	1	1			1		
38																1		
39																		
40										1								
41											1			1				
42																		
43									1									
44																		
45																		

Figure 13. Female Fin Whale Body Length vs Count of Ear-Plug Laminations
(Compiled by Biologists at the Japanese Whaling Institute)

Numbers Indicate Totals of Observations

Area III

Body length (ft) Laminations	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
1																		
2																		
3																		
4		2	3			1	1											
5		2	1	1	2	5												
6		2	4		2	1	1	3	1	1								
7		1	1	2	2	3	1	2	1			1						
8		2	5		2	2	4	4	1			1						
9				1	1	5	5	2		2	1			1				
10		2	2		5	5	1	3	2	1	1	1	1					
11					1		1	2	1	1			1					
12								4	5		1	1	1					
13					1	1		4	3		2							
14					1	2	1		2	1	3	1	1					
15				1		1	2	2	6	4	2	2		1	1			
16						1	1	1	4	3		2	1	1				
17								2	1	2	3	2		1				
18								1	2	2	2	2	4	1	1		1	
19									2	3	3	2	3	2				
20						1		1	2	2	2	1	3					
21						1		2	1			1	3	1	2			
22										2	1	2		5	1			
23								1	2	1		2	2		1			
24				1					1		3	4	2	1	3	1		
25							1		1	1		2						
26										1	2		1	2		1		
27											1		2	1	1			
28								1		1		2	2	1				
29										2	1	1	1		3		1	
30									1	1		5	2		2	2		1
31									1	1	3	3	3	1	1			1
32									1	1	1	1	2	1				
33											1	1		1		1		
34											1			2	2			
35							1	2	3				2					
36									1					1	2			
37													1	2		1		
38															1			
39									1					1		1		
40									2	1	1	1		1		2		
41								1			2		2					
42											1	1						
43								1		1	1			1				
44																		
45																1	1	2

Figure 14. Female Fin Whale Body Length vs Count of Ear-Plug Laminations
(Compiled by Biologists at the Japanese Whaling Institute)

Numbers Indicate Totals of Observations

Area IV

Body length (ft) Laminations	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
1																		
2																		
3		4				1												
4	1	1	3	1	2	3												
5	7	6	4	8	9	6	4	1										
6	7	8	5	8	8	7	3	1	1						1			
7	3	9	13	12	7	9	7	3	3									
8	4	2	2	10	4	9	5	8	2	2								
9	1	1	3	5	8	6	5	3	2	2	1	1	1					
10	2		4	4	9	5	5	3	4	6		1	2			1		
11		1	2	2	5	5	4	1	2	3	2	2	1					
12		1	1	1		5	2	3	3	3	1	1				1	1	
13			1			5	3	4	4	3	1	2						
14		1		2			3	6	3	5	3		1	1				
15				2		1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2				
16					1		2	2	4	3		1	3	2				
17				3		3	1	2	2		4	1	1	2				
18						1		1	2	6	1		1				1	
19							1	2	4	2		2	1			1		
20								1	1		1	4					1	
21				1	1			2	1	5	2	3	3	1			1	
22		1				1					2	2	1		5			
23										1	1	4	3		3	1		
24						1	1	1	1	2	5	5				3		
25										2	2	1	1	3	1			
26									2	3		2	2			2		1
27									1	2	3		2	3		3		1
28									1	1	1	3	1		1	1		
29									1	2	1		3	1		1		1
30							1				1	1		2	1	1		
31										1	1	1		4				
32											3	2		1	1	2		
33								1	1	1			2	1		2		
34													3		1		2	1
35										2	2		1				2	
36											1	3			2			
37										1	2					1	2	
38							1	1						2		1		
39						1		1			1		1	1			1	
40											1		1	2		2	1	
41									2	1	1	2	2		1	1		1
42								1				1		1				1
43									1									
44											1							
45														1				

Figure 15. Female Fin Whale Body Length vs Count of Ear-Plug Laminations
(Compiled by Biologists at the Japanese Whaling Institute)

Numbers Indicate Totals of Observations

Area V

Body length (ft) Lamination	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
1																		
2																		
3																		
4			1		1													
5			2	4	2				1									
6	1		2	2	5	1		2	2	1					1			
7			3	4	2		3		1									
8	1		3	2	1	1	1			1	2							
9			3	1	1	2	1			1	1							
10	1			1	1	1	1	4	4			1				1		
11					1		1				2							
12							2	1	1									
13							1		1	1	1	1						
14			1		1			1	2	2	2		1			1		
15						1	1			2								
16							1				1			1	1			
17									2		1	1						
18							1	1		2	3	1				1		
19										2			1	3				
20									1	1		1	1		1			
21											2	1	2	1				1
22											2	1		1	1		2	
23									1	3	1		1	1	2	1		
24												1		1	2	1		1
25									1			1	1	1		1		
26												3		1	2			1
27											1	4	1				1	
28										1			2		1			
29										1	1		4	2				
30														1	2			
31													1	2	1			
32											1		1	1		2		1
33										1	1	2	3	4	2	1	2	
34											2	3						
35									1	2				1		1	1	
36									2					1		1		
37														2	1	1		
38													1		1	2	1	
39												1		1	1	1	1	
40											1		1		1			
41														2				
42																		1
43												1	1	2		1		
44																1		
45													2		1			

Figure 16. Male Sei Whales Body Length vs Count of Ear-Plug Laminations
 (Compiled by Biologists at the Japanese Whaling Institute)
 Numbers Indicate Totals of Observations

Areas II-III

Body length (ft) Laminations	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7			1							
8							1			
9		1								
10										
11										
12					1	1				
13					1					
14			1		1					
15			1	1				1		
16					1	1				
17				2	1	1				
18			1	1		1		1		
19										2
20				2	1	2	2	1		1
21	1		1	1	1		1			
22					2					
23				1	1	1				
24						2	3			
25			1		2	1				1
26				1		1	1	1		
27		1			1	2	1	1	1	
28				2	1	2	2			
29						1				
30							2			1
31										
32							1	1		1
33					1		1			
34				1		2				3
35					1	1	1	1		
36					3	1	1	2		
37			1		1			1		
38					1		1			1
39	1					1				
40						2		1		1
41						3		2		
42		1								
43						1				
44										
45										

Figure 17. Male Sei Whale Body Length vs Count of Ear-Plug Laminations
(Compiled by Biologists at the Japanese Whaling Institute)

Numbers Indicate Totals of Observations

Area IV

Body length (ft) Laminations	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
1										
2										
3						1				
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11				1						
12										
13										
14							1			
15									1	
16										
17										
18							1			
19							1			
20			1							
21				1						
22										
23					1		2		1	
24								1		
25							1			
26					1			1		
27				1	1		2			
28					1	1				
29							1	1		
30										
31			1				1			
32					1			1		
33										
34						1				
35						1				
36										1
37					1	2				1
38							1			1
39						1				
40										
41							1	1		
42										
43								1		1
44				1						
45										

Figure 18. Female Sei Whale Body Length vs Count of Ear-Plug Laminations
(Compiled by Biologists at the Japanese Whaling Institute)

Numbers Indicate Totals of Observations

Areas II-III

Body Length (ft) Laminations	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8				1					1			1						
9																		
10					1													
11										1	1							
12									1			1						
13																		
14											1							
15																		
16										1		1	1		1	1		
17										1	1						1	
18											1	2		2	1			
19										1					1			
20							1			1	1		1					
21									1	1	1		2					
22							1		1		1	2						
23					1			1						1				
24														1			1	
25										1				1				
26									1			1	1	1				
27									1			1	1		1			
28												2	1	1				
29											1						1	
30										1		2						
31								1										
32															1	1		
33												1	3					
34																		
35												1	2					
36													1	1				
37										1								
38																		
39																		
40																		
41										1								
42																		
43												1				1		
44																		
45																		

Figure 19. Female Sei Whale Body Length vs Count of Ear-Plug Laminations
 (Compiled by Biologists at the Japanese Whaling Institute)
 Numbers Indicate Totals Of Observations
 Area IV

Body length (ft) Laminations	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6								1										
7				1	1													
8								1										
9																		
10						1												
11									1									
12									1									
13												1						
14																		
15																		
16																		
17																		
18													1					
19										1								
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21																		
22											1							
23										1					1		1	
24																		
25																	1	
26											1	2			1			
27											1			1				
28											1							
29																		
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35												1						
36																		
37																		
38															2			
39																		
40												1						
41																		
42															1			
43											1							
44																		
45																		



Figure 20. Male Fin Whale "Age-Length Curve": Age is computed from above mean values of data for body length vs ear-plug laminations (data from Japanese Whaling Institute provided by K.R. Allen, Fisheries Research Board of Canada).



Figure 21. Female Fin Whale "Age-Length Curve": Age is computed from above mean values of data for body length vs ear-plug laminations (data from Japanese Whaling Institute provided by K. R. Allen, Fisheries Research Board of Canada).

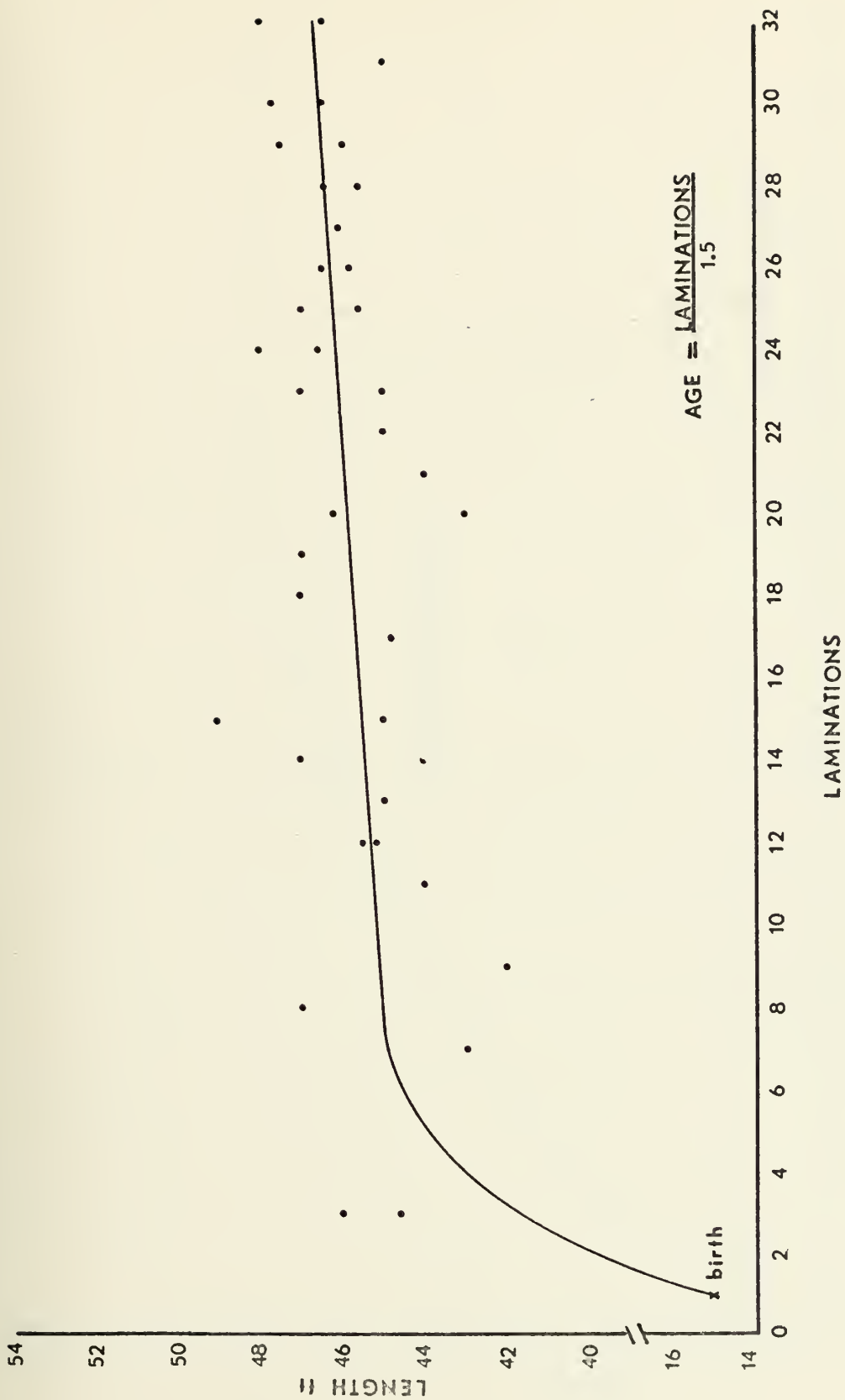


Figure 22. Male Sei Whale "Age-Length Curve": Age is computed from above mean values of data for body length vs ear-plug laminations (data from Japanese Whaling Institute provided by K.R. Allen, Fisheries Research Board of Canada).

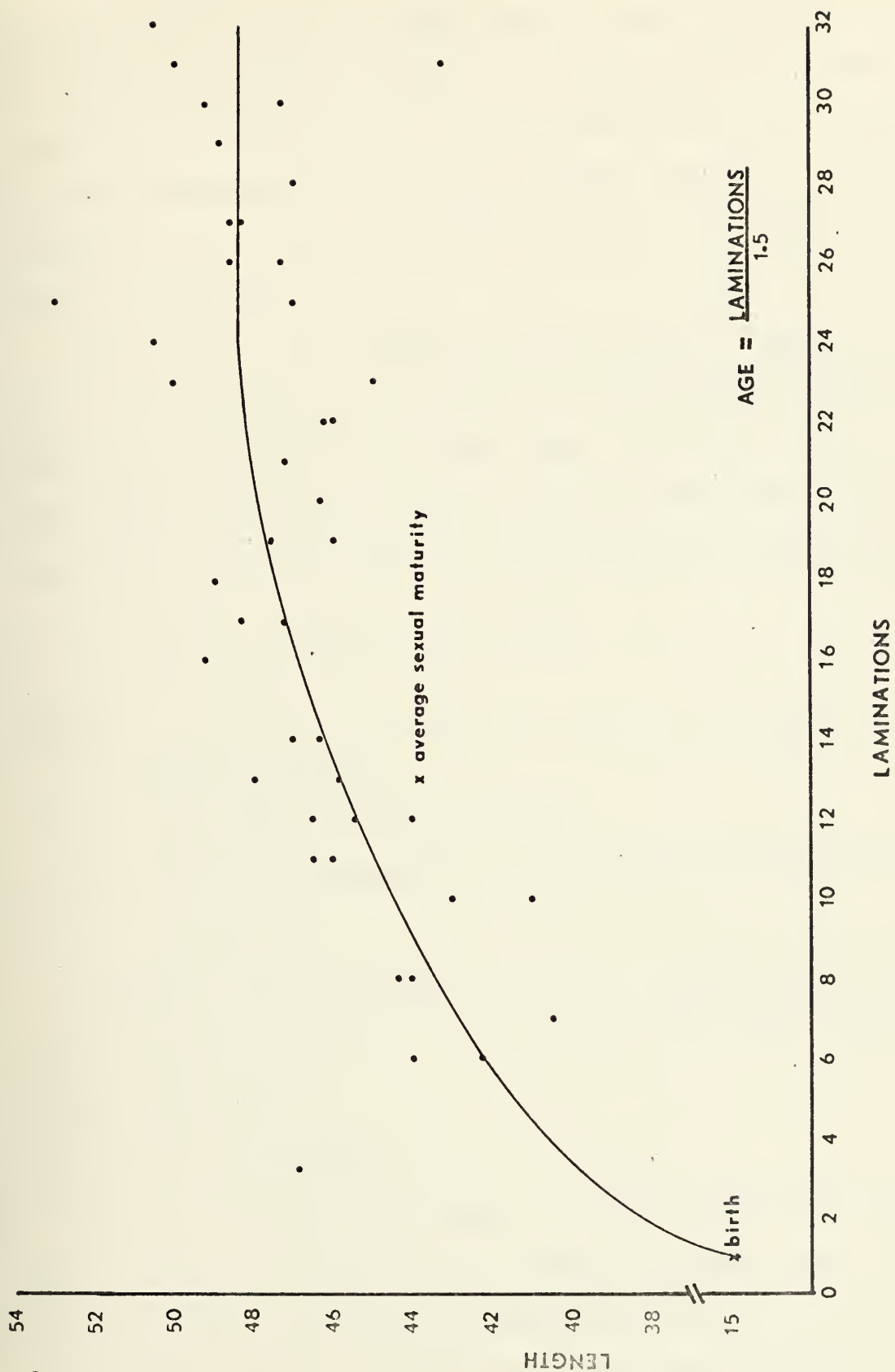


Figure 23. Female Sei Whale "Age-Length Curve": Age is computed from above mean values of data for body length vs ear-plug laminations (data from Japanese Whaling Institute provided by K.R. Allen, Fisheries Research Board of Canada).

A best fit curve was determined for each length lamination frequency diagram by the least squares method using the LSQPL 2 subroutine in the W.R. Church Computer Center library. This subroutine has a maximum capacity of one hundred points. For length-frequency diagrams having more than this number of observations, the mean value of body length was calculated for each number of laminations and the least squares curve fitted to these points.

The individual curves obtained were then plotted, Figures 20-23, and a mean curve determined by applying the known lengths and ages of physical and sexual maturity to these curves. The final curve is approximately exponential in form and agrees reasonably well with von Bertalanffy's theoretical growth equation (Mackintosh 1965, Laws 1959):

$$l_t = L (1 - e^{-k(t-t_0)})$$

where:

l_t = length at any age

L = mean length at physical maturity

k = a constant determined by the physiological characteristics
of the animal

A computer program designated AGEPROP (see Appendix B) was written to calculate the proportion of each age group in the catch, based on the age-length curves.

C. EXPECTED CATCH METHOD

The basic concept of this method is to obtain an estimate which minimizes the sum of the squares of the differences between actual and expected catches. The unknown parameters are the initial population size, N , and the ratio, q , between the instantaneous fishing mortality,

F, and the fishing effort, X. Natural mortality is assumed constant, and recruitment is obtained by examination of the age structure in successive years. The method constructs the population in successive years by taking the initial population, subtracting the actual catch, subtracting mortality, and adding recruitment. This process is repeated in successive years using each estimate obtained as the initial population for the following year. The expected catches are then obtained for each year by dividing the estimated average population during the season by the estimated fishing mortality rate. The mortality rate is obtained by multiplying q times the known effort. The method assumes that catching, natural mortality and recruitment proceed successively thereby simplifying the calculations. The essence of the method is paraphrased here; for further detail the reader is referred to the original paper (Allen, 1966).

Mathematically, letting C_t and X_t be catch and effort respectively, then:

N_1 = initial population

$(N_1 - C_1)e^{-M}$ = survival to the next year

$(N_1 - \frac{C_1}{2}) qX_1$ = expected catch

Then the following year (N_2):

$$N_2 = \frac{(N_1 - C_1)e^{-M}}{(1 - W)}$$

where W is the number of recruits in the next year.

M is the natural mortality and

C_1 is the catch in year 1.

survival to the beginning of the next season

$$= \left[\frac{(N_1 - C_1)e^{-m}}{(1 - W_2)} - C_2 \right] e^{-m}$$

and expected catch

$$= \left[\frac{(N_1 - C_1)e^{-m}}{(1 - W_2)} - \frac{C_2}{2} \right] qX_2$$

Continuing in this manner we can show that at the beginning of year t the population equals:

$$N_t = \frac{e^{-(t-1)M}}{\sum_{i=2}^t (1 - W_i)} \left[N_1 - C_1 - \frac{C_2 (1 - W_2)}{e^{-m}} \cdot \frac{C_j \sum_{j=2}^i (1 - W_j)}{e^{-(i-1)m}} \cdot \frac{C_{t-1} \sum_{j=2}^{t-1} (1 - W_j)}{e^{-(t-2)m}} \right]$$

$$= A_t N_1 - f(C)_{t-1}$$

$$\text{where: } A_t = \frac{e^{-(t-1)m}}{\sum_{i=2}^t (1 - W_i)}$$

and

$$f(C)_{t-1} = C_1 + \sum_{i=2}^{t-1} \frac{C_i}{A_i}$$

In year t the difference between the actual and expected catch is given by:

$$C_t - (N_t - \frac{C_t}{2}) qX_t = C_t \left(1 + \frac{qX_t}{2} - qX_t N_t \right)$$

The sum of the squares of the differences, d , for the period year 1 to year T equals:

$$\sum_{t=1}^T \left[C_t \left(1 + \frac{qX_t}{2} \right) - qX_t N_t \right]^2 = d^2$$

Expanding and regrouping terms yields:

$$d^2 = K + L_q + PN_1 q^2 + SN_1^2 q^2 + U_q^2$$

where the coefficient:

$$K = \sum C_t^2$$

$$L = \sum C_t^2 X_t + 2 \sum C_t X_t A_t f(C)_{t-1}$$

$$P = 2 \sum C_t X_t A_t$$

$$R = - \left[\sum C_t X_t^2 A_t + 2 \sum X_t^2 A_t f(C)_{t-1} \right]$$

$$S = \sum X_t^2 A_t^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum C_t^2 X_t^2 + \sum C_t X_t^2 A_t f(C)_{t-1} + \sum X_t^2 A_t^2 f^2(C)_{t-1}$$

where all terms are summed from $t = 1$ to $t = T$.

The normal equations for which the sum of squares is a minimum are obtained by differentiating with respect to N_i and q and setting equal to zero. Thus:

$$\frac{\partial d^2}{\partial N_1} = P_q + R_q^2 + 2SN_1 q = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial d^2}{\partial q} = L + 2q + PN_1 + 2RN_q + 2SN_1^2 q = 0$$

Solving for N_i and q gives:

$$N_1 = \frac{LR - 2P}{RP - 2SL}$$

$$q = \frac{RP - 2SL}{4SU - R^2}$$

Once N_1 has been estimated, the populations for subsequent years can be estimated by:

$$N_t = A_t \left[N_1 - f(C)_{t-1} \right]$$

III. RESULTS

Figures 24-32 are average monthly estimates of the number of whales which will be encountered as false sonar targets in 1000 nautical miles of steaming with a 1000 yard sonar range, assuming ideal sonar conditions. The values for expected false targets with other sonar ranges may be obtained by multiplying these estimates by the sonar range in kiloyards.

It can be seen that the false target threat exists in three major areas: a northern area extending across the North Pacific encompassing the Aleutian Islands and the Bering Sea; a central area adjacent to the coast of Japan; and a southern area in the Central North Pacific from 30°N-40°N which broadens to 50°N in the area east of 160° W.

The concentrations of whales as false targets in the northern region gradually increases and spreads from west to east beginning in April with the northern migration of fin and sei whales along the coast of Japan into the Aleutian waters and Bering Sea. The maximum of sixty-three false targets per 1000 nmi is reached in the southern portion of this northern area in August. At this time, the feeding fin and sei whales are accompanied by the maximum of male sperm whales which have migrated from the equatorial regions. In subsequent months, the number of whales in the northern region decreases and shifts westward as the whales migrate southward to their winter grounds in warmer waters. This area is virtually empty of whales from December to late March.

In the central region adjacent to Japan, the minimum concentration also occurs during the period January through March. The population begins to increase in early April due to the northward migration of fin

and sei whales and later with the more general spreading of male sperm whales.

The central region exhibits a bimodal distribution; the first peak in June is due to the northern migration of fin and sei whales and the second maximum is in October and corresponds to the peak southern migration. This second maximum of thirty whales per 1000 nmi is greater than the first of 9 per 1000 nmi. This is because the southward migration of both fin and sei whales closely coincides while the northern migration is distributed over a longer period of time (Kellog 1929).

The southern area shows its initial increase in May in the eastern region due to the arrival of sperm whales along with the appearance of some fin whales off the west coast of the United States. The population of this region reaches a maximum in July, coincident with the passage of fin whales into the northern region. Concurrently, young male, female and calve sperm whales arrive in the Central North Pacific and spread along 30°N . The sperm whale maximum occurs in Spetember and then decreases until, in November, this area is also virtually empty of whales.

The total estimated populations of fin, sei and sperm whales in the North Pacific north of 30°N , for the years 1966-1970, are listed in Table II. Results are provided for both the "q" and Expected Catch methods of population dynamics. Areas III through VI contain estimates based on combined Japanese and Russian data, while Area II contains Russian data only. The blank squares represent areas for which the particular method produced anomalous negative results and do not appear in the table. Direct comparison, from the table, of the results generated by the two methods is difficult since the Expected Catch method yields the population at the start of the season and the "q" method yields the population at mid-season.

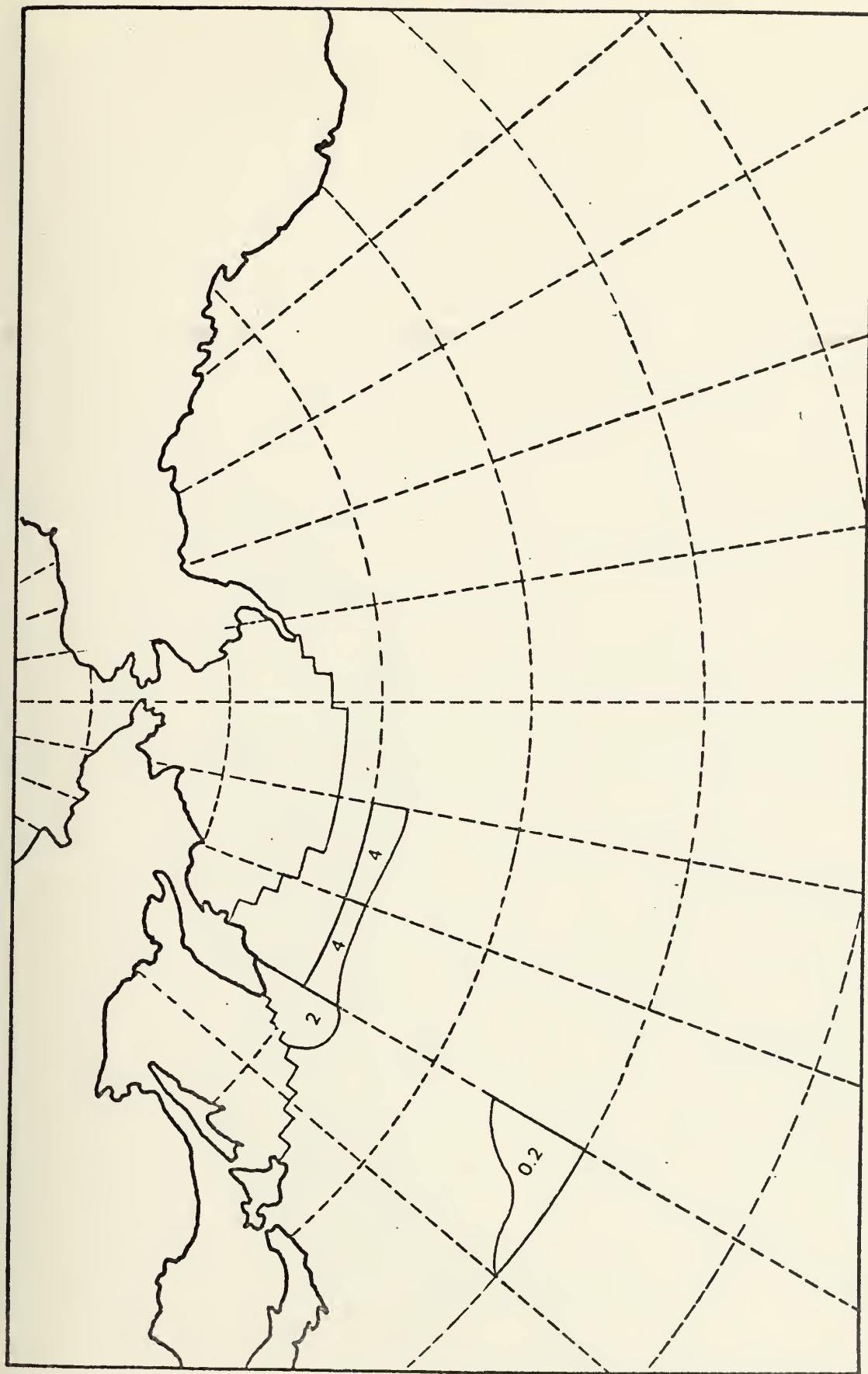


Figure 24. Probable False Target Distribution Per 1000 nmi of Steaming with 1000 Yard Sonar Range by Rho
Method Assuming Ideal Sonar Conditions - April.

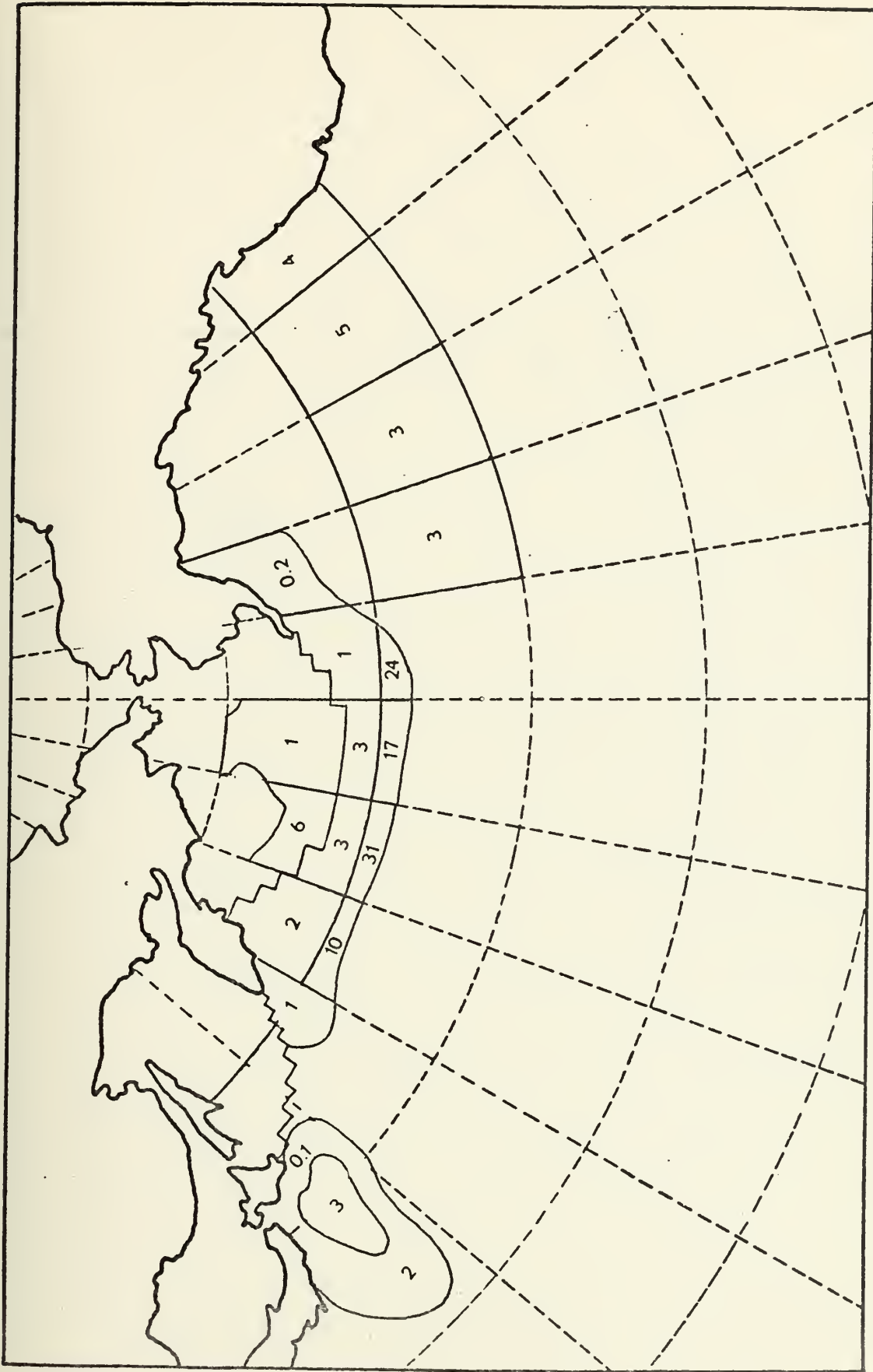
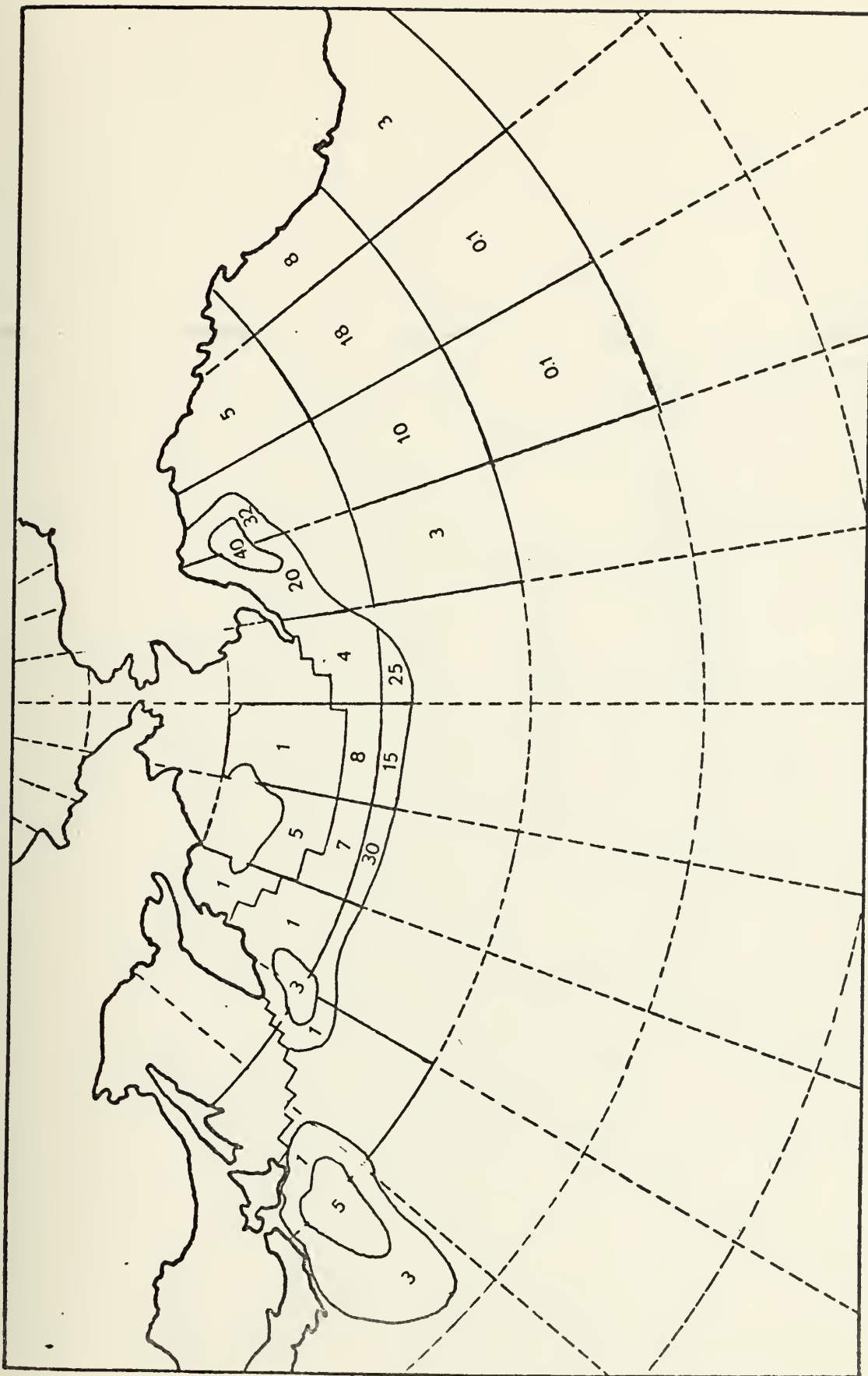


Figure 25. Probable False Target Distribution Per 1000 nmi of Steaming with 1000 Yard Sonar Range by Rho Method Assuming Ideal Sonar Conditions - May.



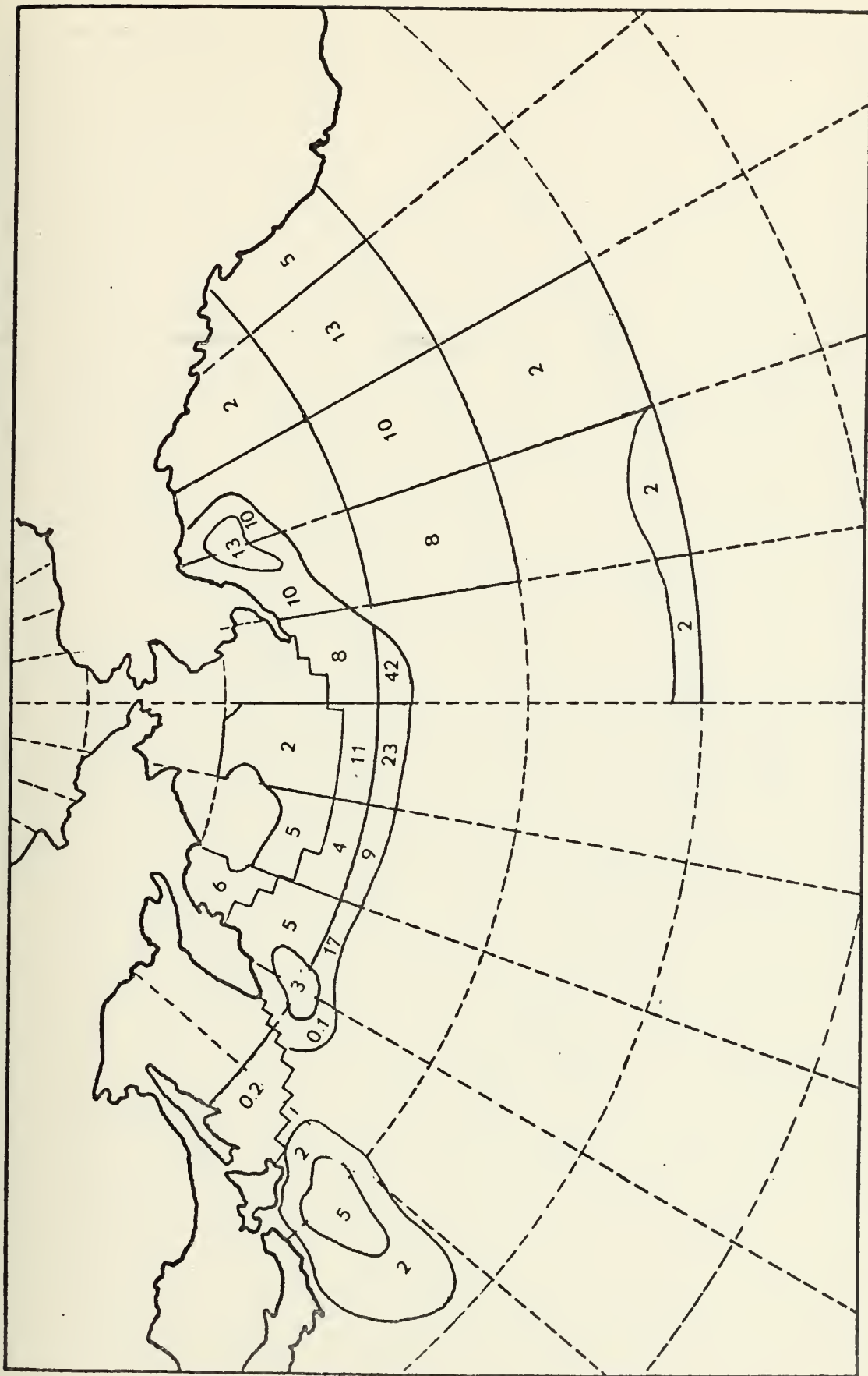


Figure 27. Probable False Target Distribution Per 1000 nmi of Steaming with 1000 Yard Sonar Range by Rho Method Assuming Ideal Sonar Conditions - July.

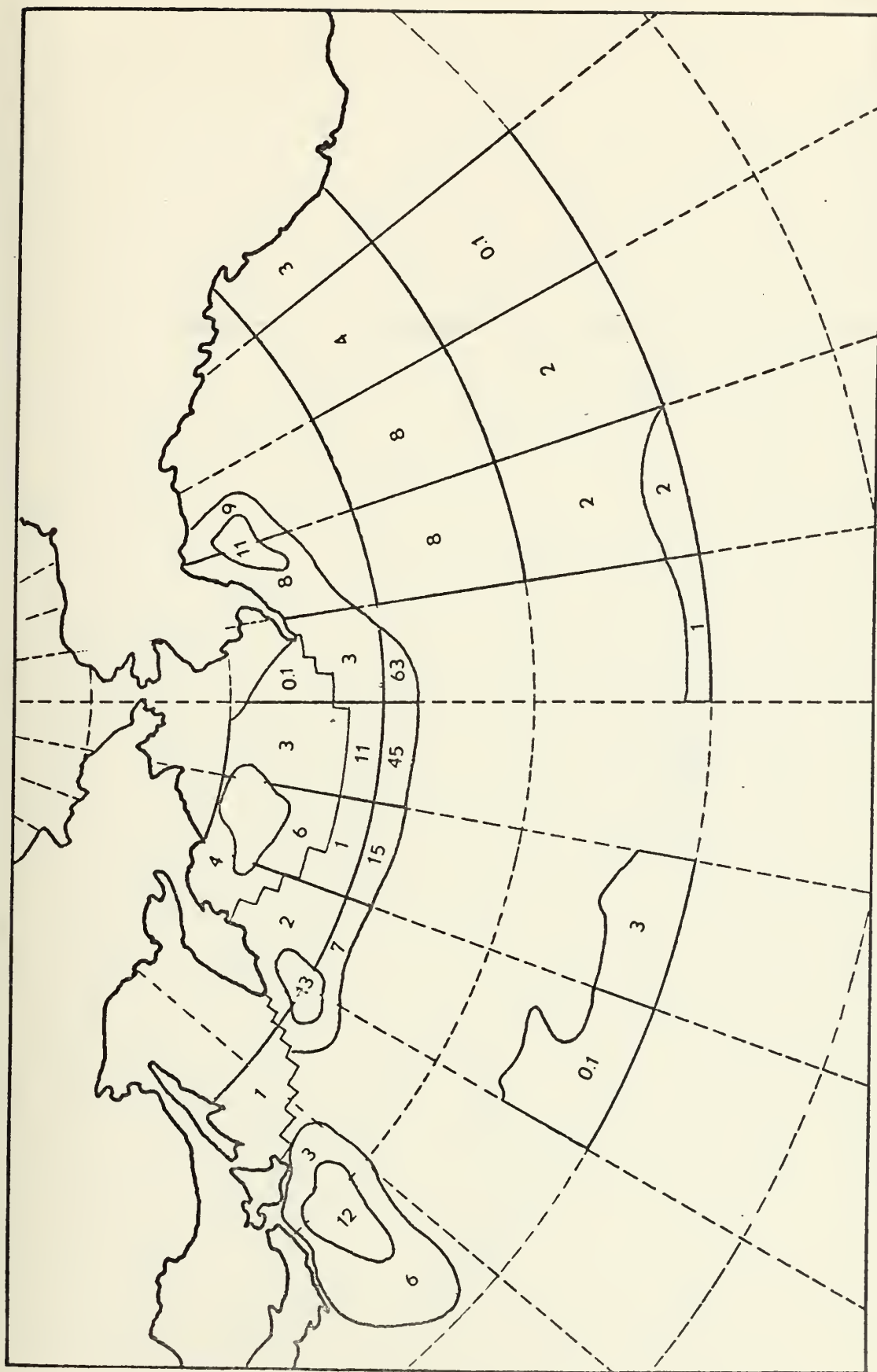


Figure 28. Probable False Target Distribution Per 1000 nmi of Steaming with 1000 Yard Sonar Range by Rho
Method Assuming Ideal Sonar Conditions - August.

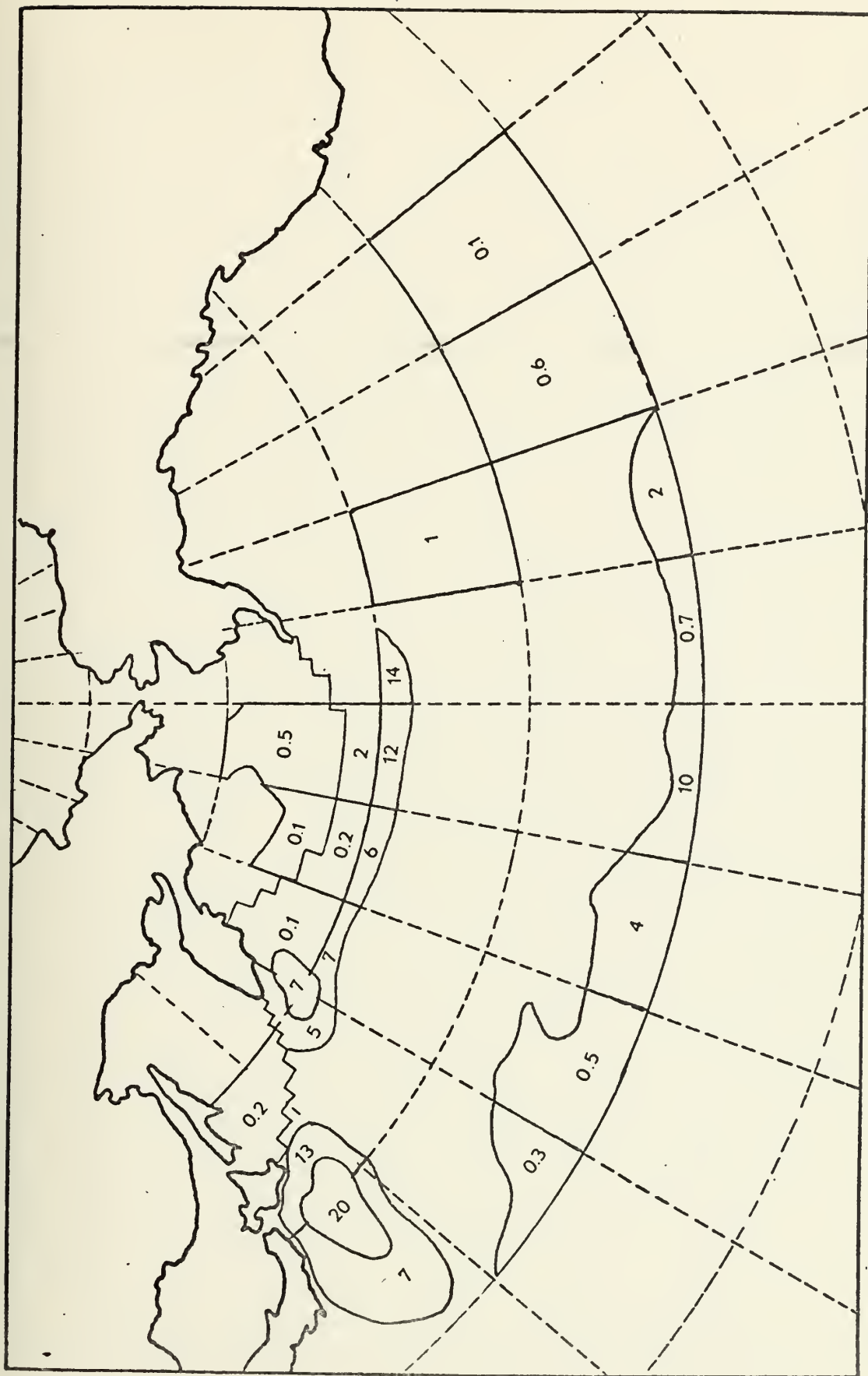


Figure 29. Probable False Target Distribution Per 1000 nmi of Steaming with 1000 Yard Sonar Range by Rho
Method Assuming Ideal Sonar Conditions - September.

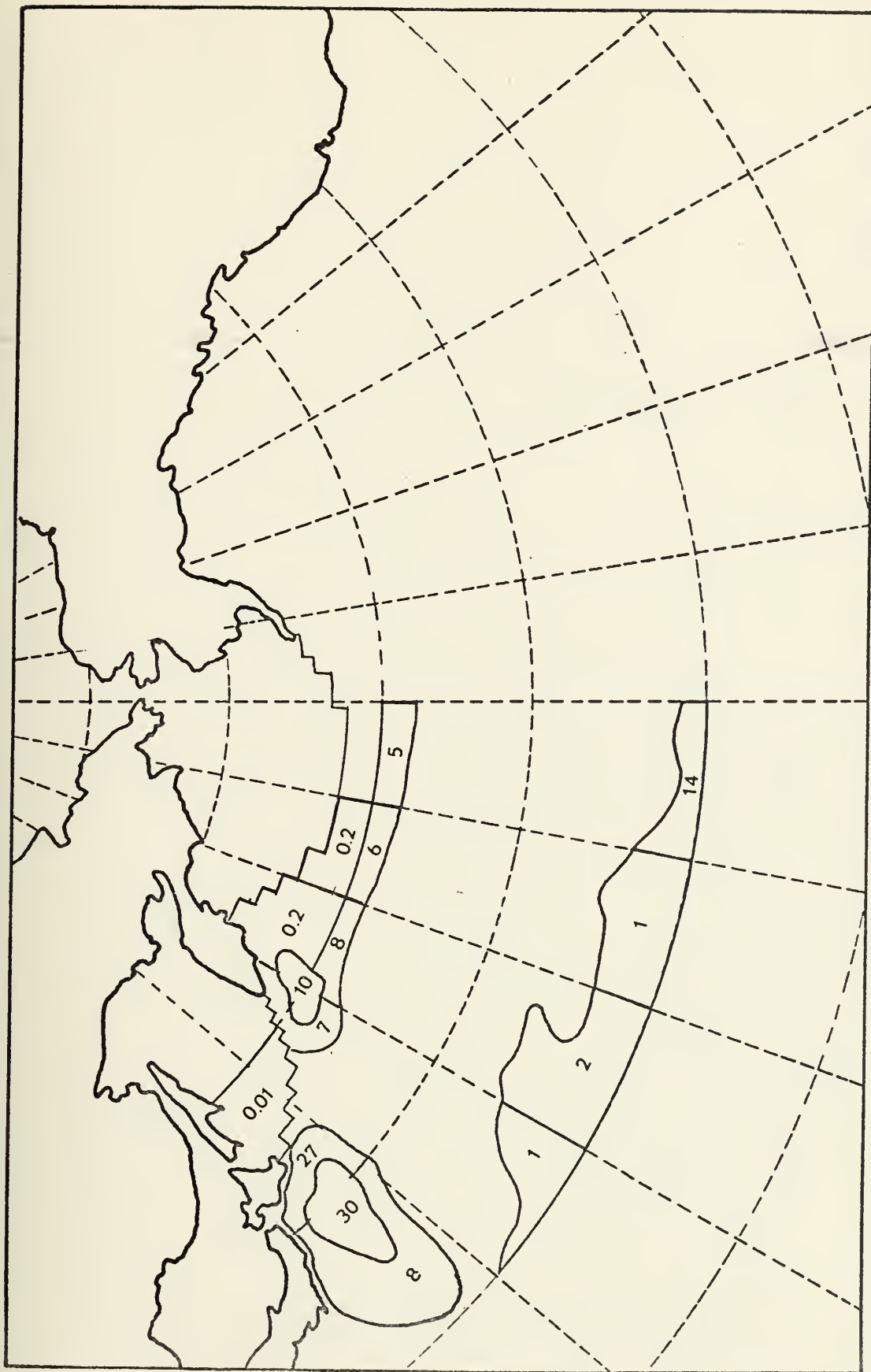


Figure 30. Probable False Target Distribution Per 1000 nmi of Steaming with 1000 Yard Sonar Range by Rho
Method Assuming Ideal Sonar Conditions - October.

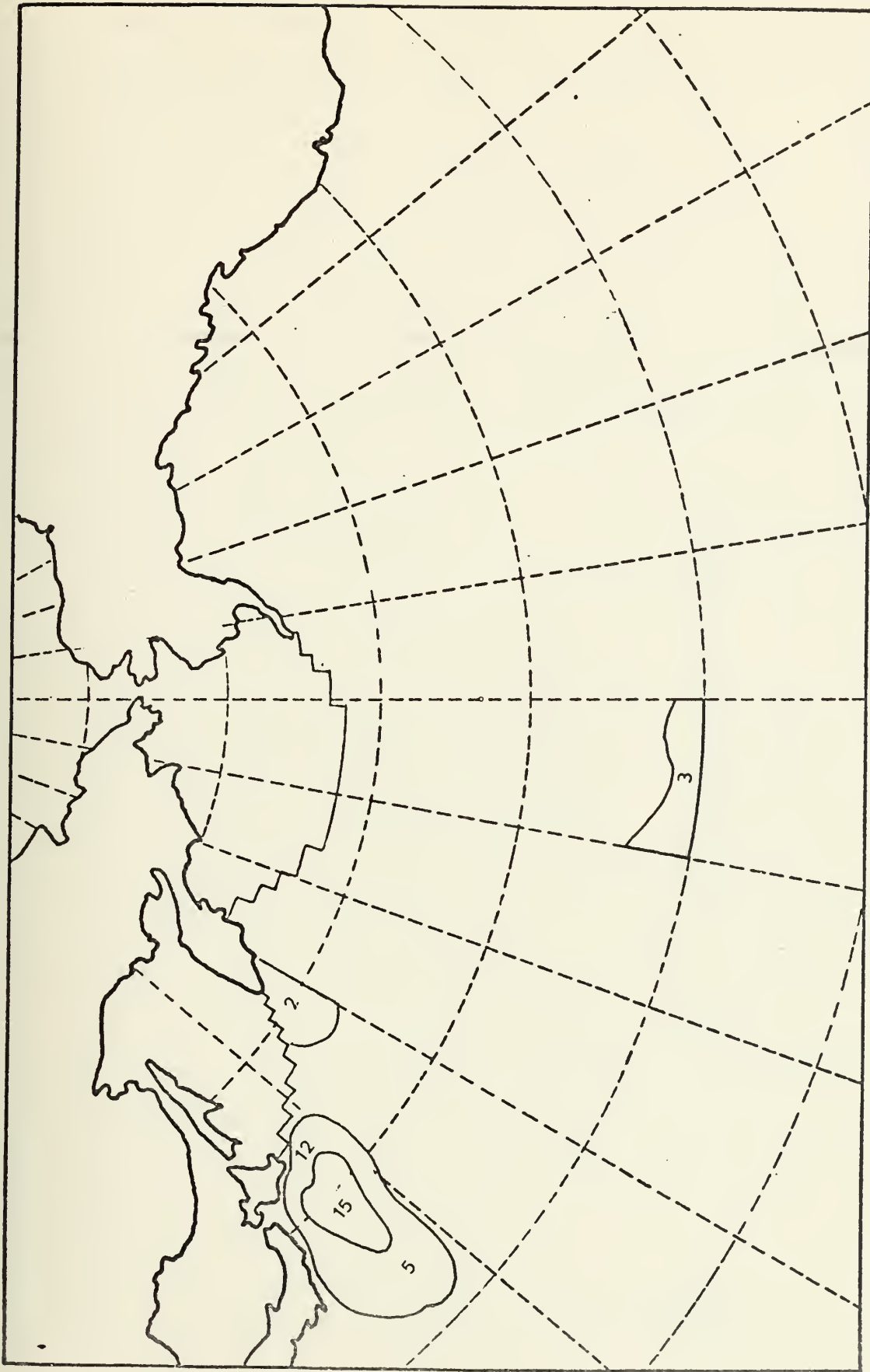


Figure 31. Probable False Target Distribution Per 1000 nmi of Steaming with 1000 Yard Sonar Range by Rho Method Assuming Ideal Sonar Conditions - November.

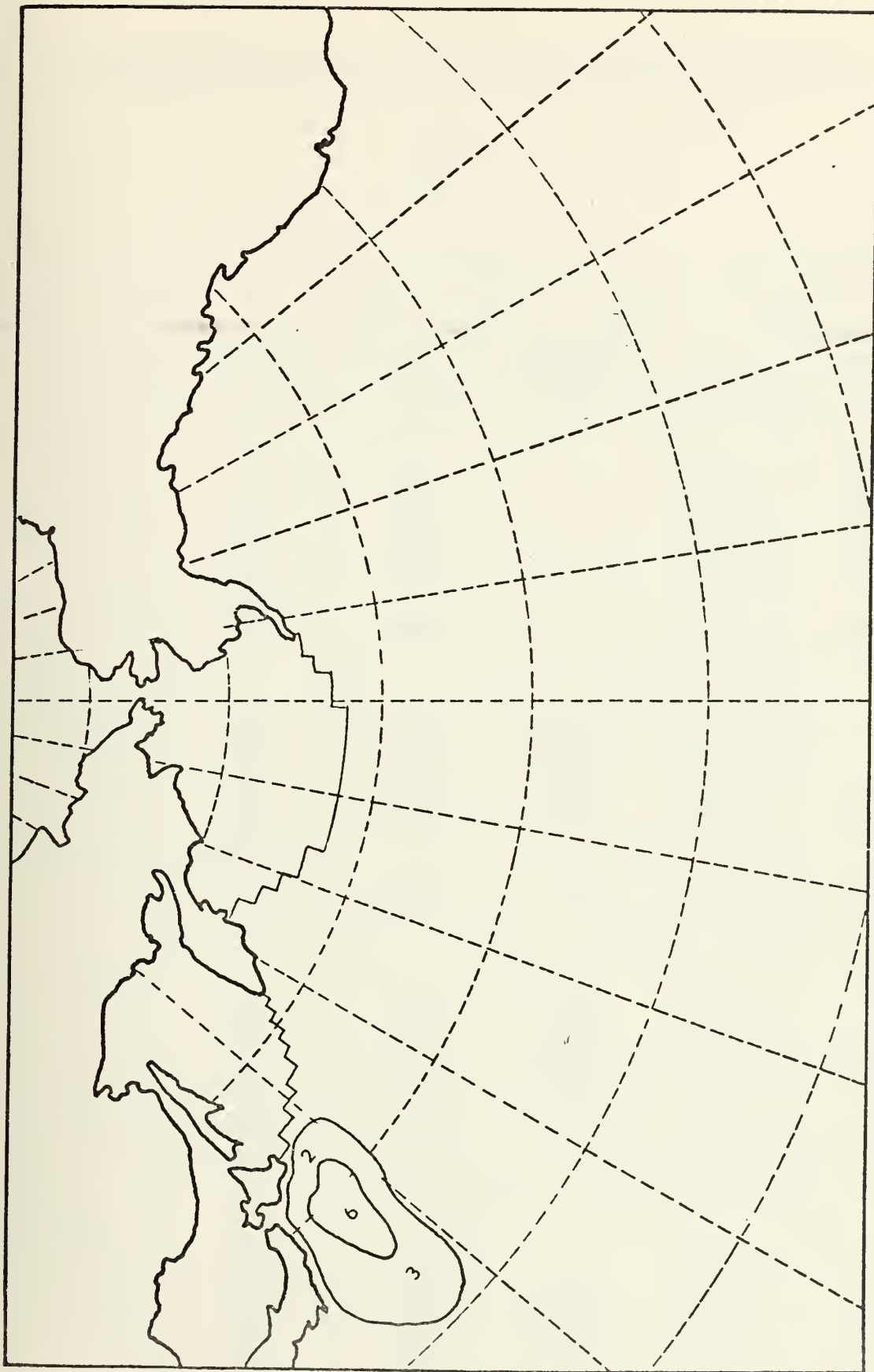


Figure 32. Probable False Target Distribution Per 1000 nmi of Steaming with 1000 Yard Sonar Range by Rho Method Assuming Ideal Sonar Conditions - December.

TABLE III

CALCULATED POPULATIONS OF FIN, SEI AND SPERM WHALES IN THE
NORTH PACIFIC BY THE "q" AND EXPECTED CATCH METHODS

1966-1970

AREA II - V

Calculated Populations					
Fin		Sei		Sperm	
"q" Method	Expected Catch	"q" Method	Expected Catch	"q" Method	Expected Catch
AREA II					
8423	1124	2183		21455	39913
8813	1120	4441		25404	40399
7188	1079	1890		22176	40461
4113	710	1303		16335	38939
5265	613	2934		25637	37191
Average population N_i					
6761	929	2550		22201	39381
AREA III					
12402	1299	11017	5943	20383	
4890	449	4268	5382	31568	
5038	360	18778	5968	38222	
1948	264	28746	6219	20760	17500
4026	211	8531	6158	21316	
Average population N_i					
5661	517	14268	5934	26450	17500
AREA IV					
3589	2719	3517	9657	15734	
3526	1966	9442	9872	21573	
9836	1677	4637	9484	19297	22100
3662	1525	5251	10694	21267	27300
1991	1181	3319	11062	23208	
Average population N_i					
4521	9068	5233	10153	20216	24700
AREA V					
2757	4853	4579		17124	20177
5185	4554	8620	9601	14362	20724
4302	4034	8237	8437	11501	21416
4075	3614	4667	6071	9853	21970
2252	3460	4090	4856	13161	22679
Average population N_i					
3714	4103	6039	7241	13194	21392

TABLE IV

CALCULATED POPULATIONS OF FIN, SEI AND SPERM WHALES IN THE
NORTH PACIFIC BY THE "q" AND EXPECTED CATCH METHODS

1966-1970

AREA VI

Calculated Populations					
Fin		Sei		Sperm	
"q" Method	Expected Catch	"q" Method	Expected Catch	"q" Method	Expected Catch
AREA VI					
5221	1530	2875		19104	
6340	1506	3986	5063	20807	
3856	1053	7849	4906	17397	
10382	863	3298	4399	13917	
4448	835	5165	4368	20654	
Average population N_i					
6049	1151	4635	4684	18376	

IV. DISCUSSION

A. DATA

The data used in this thesis were extracted from the basic raw data reports prepared by Japanese and Russian whaling institutes for inclusion in the International Whaling Statistics. In their basic form, these reports contain, for each ten degree square, monthly listings of catch by species, sex and catcher effort expended. An annual length-frequency distribution by statistical area is also included. By using these reports, information may be derived for monthly population estimates. Whaling data presented in the International Whaling Statistics are organized by geographic area and seasonal totals and can only be used for estimates of total annual population of the North Pacific.

A serious limitation exists in using whaling data for monthly population estimates in that not all areas are fished in every month. The whaling season is limited by regulation of the International Whaling Commission to six months annually for baleen, and eight months for sperm whales. This limitation is compensated for in part in that the whaling fleet follows the migration of the whale herds and seeks out areas of significant concentration.

A second problem which exists lies in the minimum size limitations of the Commission which are 57 feet for fin (*Balaenoptera physalus*), sei (*Balaenoptera borealis*), and sperm (*Physeter catadon*) whales. Thus the length frequency distribution may not truly reflect the age composition of the catch since certain ages, determined by length, are excluded from the catchable population. This may bias the estimates of recruitment used in the dynamical methods.

Third, due to the seasonal nature of the fishery, data relating to the abundance of whales outside the normal season is virtually non-existent. This results in a period of a year for which no population estimates may be calculated. In this study, this period comprises the months of January, February and March. However, examination of the migratory cycles of the major whale types (Fig 33, Kellogg 1929) indicates that very few whales are found in these northern waters in the winter months. The few that persist consist of old sperm and fin bulls which can withstand large temperature extremes. As these whales are usually loners, they should present no significant false target threat.

Finally, the data represents only the catch statistics for the commercially exploited species, fin, sei, bryde's, sperm and, for earlier years, humpback whales. The ramifications of this problem are discussed further below.

B. AGE DETERMINATION

Age determination is important for development of accurate methods in the fisheries biology of whales, and has been the subject of intensive investigation. Of all the age characteristics studied, the accumulated laminae in the ear plug of the external auditory meatus is believed to be most valuable criteria for age determination of the catch (Ichihara 1966). The conical shaped plug consists of alternating layers of dark keratinized cells and bright degenerated fatty cells which form at a rate of one to two per year. It is believed that the formation of alternating layers is in response to the biannual hormonal cycle and periodic changes of food supply. It is assumed that vitamin A, plentiful food supply, and growth hormones result in the formation of a bright layer. Vitamin A deficiency, fasting and estrogen result in formation of a dark keratinized layer.

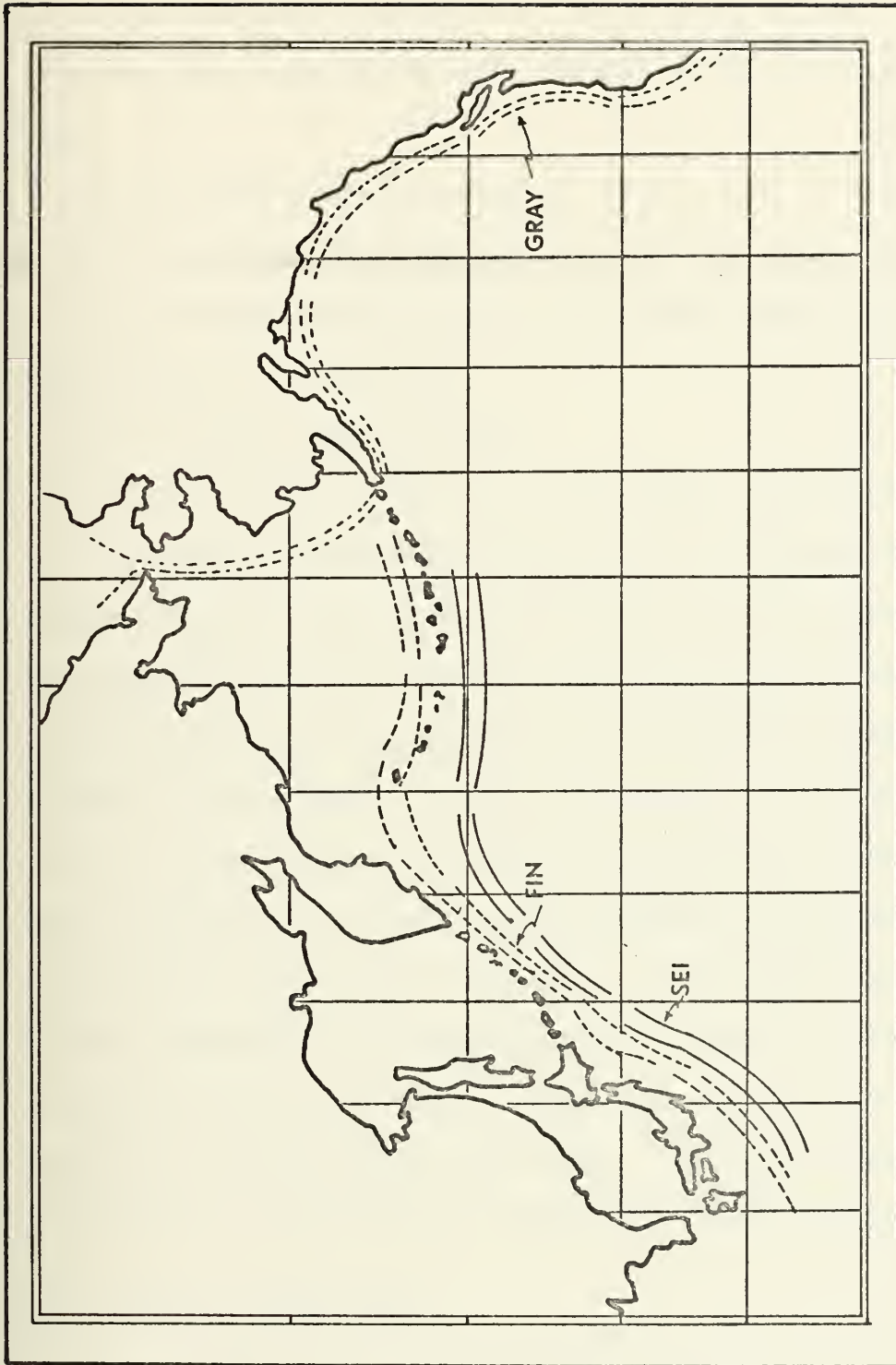


Figure 33. Migratory Paths of Fin, Sei and American Gray Whales in the North Pacific.

The bright layer in the sexually mature whale is formed during the period of feeding migration and the dark layer during a breeding migration.

The annual rate of formation of ear-plug laminations has been a source of disagreement among biologists. Several of the possibilities offered are:

- 1) one lamina formed per year
- 2) two lamina formed per year
- 3) two lamina formed per year until sexual maturity is reached and one lamina per year thereafter
- 4) 1.5 lamina formed per year.

For the calculations carried out in this paper, age structure was based upon an assumed rate of lamina formation of 1.5 per year for the sexually immature whales. This figure was selected as the most probable estimate in view of work done by Ichihara (1966) who verified it by three methods and Oshumi (1964) who reached the same conclusion by investigation of natural mortality rates. As the same standard is used for age determination of catches in successive years for comparison of year groups, any error introduced is constant in the determined age structure, and is insignificant in the final calculations. Allen (1967) calculated the fin whale population of the North Pacific using three conversions from ear-plug laminations to years (one per year, one per year to five years and then two per year and two per year). His results showed an average difference of only two percent between the calculated populations.

C. AREAS OF DISTRIBUTION

A significant point in the consideration of whale distributions is the identification of the specific areas of distribution. These areas

must be arrived at by examination of the catch statistics in conjunction with the migratory cycles of the animals of interest. Whales migrate in response to two factors:

- 1) location of areas containing specific foods in sufficient concentration

- 2) the requirement for a suitable environment for the production and rearing of young.

It can be seen that the composite areas of distribution, Figure 6, closely agree with the zooplankton distribution, Figure 34. This is expected since it is known that the abundance of food controls the limit of migration (Nemoto 1959).

The oceanic structure is intimately associated with the production of zooplankton and, therefore, determines the location of whaling grounds. Vertical and horizontal temperature gradients and vertical stability of sea water masses play an important role in the replenishment of micro-nutrients, mainly phosphoric and nitrogen salts. These salts are the limiting factors in the production of phytoplankton, the food supply of zooplankton. Therefore, the highest concentration of whales, and thus the most troublesome false target areas, are those where cold and warm water masses meet and the three basic conditions of light, nutrients and oxygen are present (Ruud 1938, Nasu 1963). It should be noted that whale schools do not concentrate in the rapid, easterly rapidly flowing zones of warm water. Therefore, few whales are found in the west wind drift.

The accuracy of the areas of whale distribution (Figure 6) is substantiated by the fact that in the 1969 season, only 183 whales out of a total catch of approximately ten thousand were taken outside these areas in spite of the efforts of scouting boats to locate new whaling grounds (International Whaling Commission 1969).

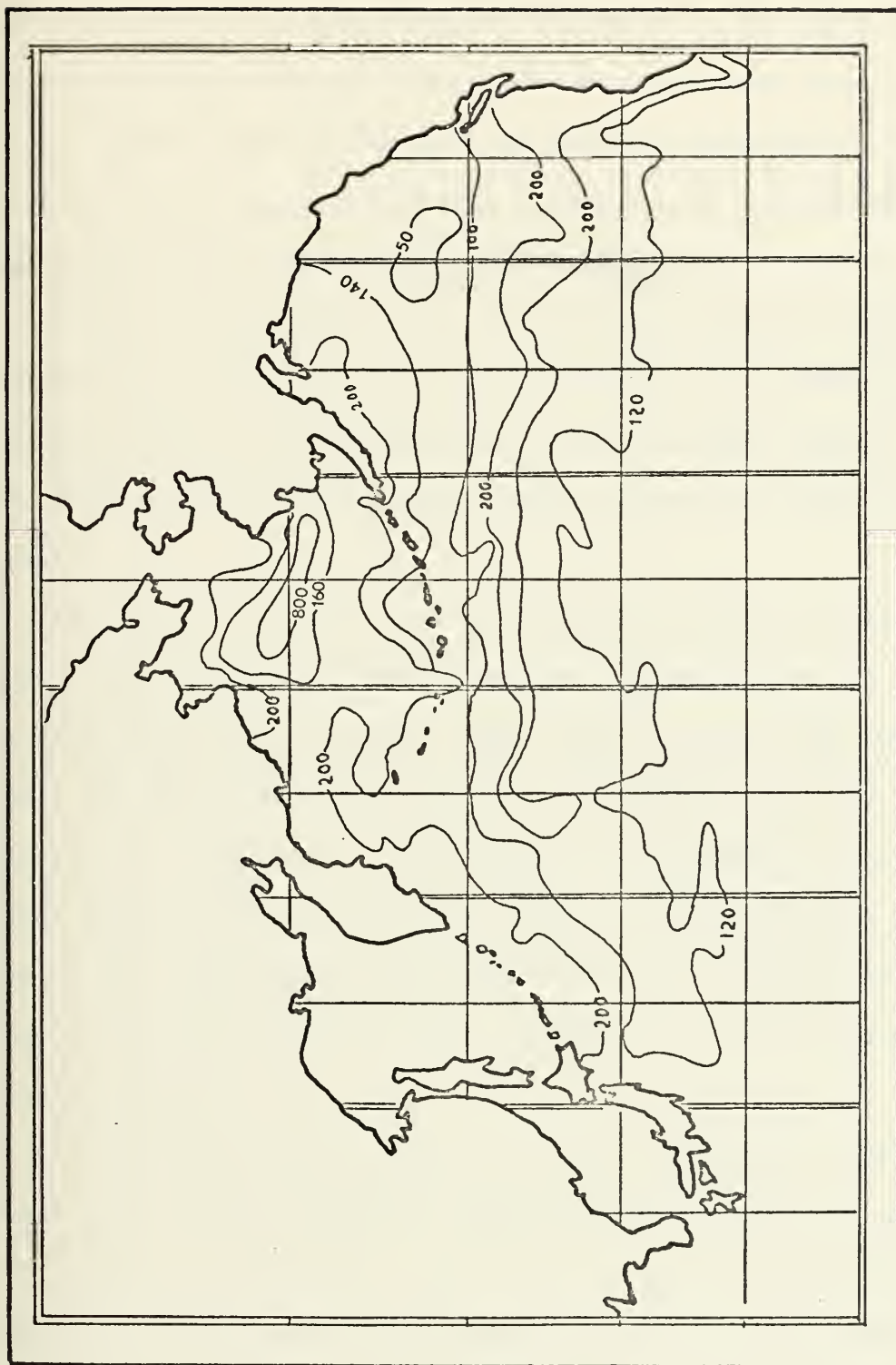


Figure 34. Distribution of Zooplankton volume (parts per 10⁹ by volume) in Approximately the Upper 150m of the Pacific Ocean. (after Reid 1962)

D. SONAR PROBABILITY FACTOR

Ideal sonar conditions were assumed in this study; therefore, a value of 1 was used for the sonar probability factor in the application of the modified "Transect Method." Since the effective sonar range is a function of the thermal structure, density and salinity characteristics of the oceanic region, the sonar probability factor will vary seasonally with the meteorological and oceanographic conditions.

ASW units operating in the North Pacific provide the best immediate source of data to evaluate the sonar probability factor and accurately determine the values associated with specific oceanic regions. A feedback system from operational units would expedite the resolution of this problem.

It is known that the migration and feeding grounds of fin and sei whales are a function of the sea surface temperature and the locations of water mass fronts (Uda 1954, Omura 1955, Uda 1956, Nasu 1957, Uda 1957, Uda 1958, Nemoto 1959, Nasu 1960, Uda 1962, Nasu 1966). It may, therefore, be possible to determine the sonar probability factor through Fleet Numerical Weather Central's thermal structure analysis program. Use of this program may provide prediction of the location of the main body front of the migrating herds of whales, and determination of favorable feeding grounds.

The prototype atlas produced by Leapley and Levenson (1969) bases prediction of false targets on sighting reports by aircraft and shipping. This approach is limited by several factors. First, whale sighting, especially from aircraft, is seriously hampered by adverse meteorological conditions which reduce visibility. Second, the characteristic diving behavior of whales may result in their being unobserved from a rapidly moving platform, i.e. a survey aircraft. These factors could result in

a lesser number of whales being observed in an area than are actually present. On the other hand, when whales are sounding and surfacing the same whale may be counted more than once. This would result in an erroneously high count for the area under observation. Finally, this approach is limited in that no provision is incorporated for variations in sonar conditions. It is felt that the approach taken in this thesis, the analysis of whaling data, can provide more accurate estimates of the false target threat if it is combined with oceanographic research to determine the value of the sonar probability factor. Both can be sent out to the fleet as a part of the Fleet Numerical Weather Central forecast.

E. INCLUSION OF OTHER WHALE SPECIES

This thesis considers only the species of whales hunted and reported on by the commercial fisheries, i.e. fin, sei, brydes (included under sei) and sperm whales. Other whales of importance to the false target problem in the North Pacific include: the Northern Right (Eubalaena sieboldii), Gray (Eschrichtius gibbosus), Pigmy Sperm (Kogia breviceps) and Humpback (Megaptera novae-angliae). Further study and analysis of the distribution and migratory patterns of these whales would provide further refinement of the analysis method presented in this paper.

For example, a census is being conducted this year of the gray whale. At Point Yankee, California, the southern migration reached a peak with the passage of two hundred whales per day (Dr. Dale W. Rice, private communication). The daily count of the passage of the whales past a specific point such as Point Yankee, would yield the distribution of the whale population in migration. This distribution may be combined with the known migratory swimming speed of four knots and the known migratory

paths along the coast of North America into the Bering Sea (Pike 1962, Rice 1971). Thus an estimate of the arrival times of the main body in specific areas can be derived.

F. WHALE SIGHTING PROGRAM

In the Fall of 1971, Dr. Paul Sund of the National Marine Fisheries, initiated a whale sighting program for the Pacific Ocean (Dr. C. Fiscus, Marine Mammal Laboratory, Seattle, Washington, personal communication). Under this program, officers of United States merchant ships are being taught to recognize species of whales swimming through the water and report whales sighted during transits of the Pacific Ocean. These sighting reports will be card punched for computer processing and will provide a valuable source of data on whale distribution patterns when a sufficient quantity of data has been accumulated to give meaningful results.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The analysis of commercial whaling data for the North Pacific provides a useful method for estimating the false target threat in this area.

Studies should be undertaken to determine the values of the sonar probability factor for those areas identified with significant whale density. This may be accomplished by means of feedback reports from operational units combined with Fleet Numerical Weather Central's thermal structure forecast. These studies should also incorporate the results of the new whale sighting program initiated by Dr. Paul Sund of the National Marine Fisheries, in 1971.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

RAW WHALING CATCH DATA JAPANESE 1969 m = male f = female											
N28				P28				N29			
FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f		FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f		FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	
JAN											
FEB											
MAR											
APR											
MAY											
JUN											
JUL	9/9	246/283	15/2	1/1				12/3			
AUG	3/0	67/60	154/33					11/6		394/428	17/32
SEP											
OCT											
NOV											
DEC											
	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f		FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	
JAN											
FEB											
MAR											
APR											
MAY											
JUN											
JUL											
AUG											
SEP											
OCT											
NOV											
DEC											

RAW WHALING CATCH DATA JAPANESE 1968 m = male f = female											
N22NP				P22NP				N23			
FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f
JAN											
FEB											
MAR											
APR											
MAY	2/2	14/5									1/0
JUN	1/3	9/1							23/21	106/33	12/0
JUL	1/0	22/15	1/1			32/42	93/82	11/25	3/12	1/2	
AUG						69/73	543/323	44/47			
SEP						69/45	203/139	24/42			
OCT											
NOV											
DEC											
P23BS				N24				P24NP			
FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f
JAN											
FEB											
MAR											
APR											
MAY		43/0	9/9	245/219	33/22	0/1	34/32	32/7	0/1	194/4	
JUN			31/28	382/354	84/163	0/1	66/51	94/27	0/1	116/21	
JUL			0/5	34/42	24/10					26/0	
AUG					59/7						
SEP											
OCT											
NOV											
DEC											

[illegible]

RAW WHALING CATCH DATA JAPANESE 1967											
N210S				N21NP				M21			
	FIN	SEI	SPERM	FIN	SEI	SPERM	FIN	SEI	SPERM	FIN	SEI
	m/f	m/f	m/f		m/f	m/f		m/f	m/f		m/f
JAN											
FEB											
MAR											
APR											
MAY											
JUN	0/2	2/1		0/1	3/3	11/5	1/1	44/41	30/4	6/1	4/1
JUL	10/7	2/2		1/3	8/20		0/3	41/43	34/6	6/4	5/3
AUG	5/8	1/0		0/2	10/6	30/35	0/1	20/31	86/7	1/0	2/3
SEP				0/1	24/37	179/141	2/0	10/8	246/263		
OCT				13/16	55/106	138/157		4/10	115/186		
NOV						30/67		0/1	130/211		
DEC									139/281		
									31/73		
	FIN	SEI	SPERM	FIN	SEI	SPERM	FIN	SEI	SPERM	FIN	SEI
	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f
JAN											
FEB											
MAR											
APR											
MAY											
JUN											
JUL											
AUG											
SEP											
OCT											
NOV											
DEC											

RAW WHALING CATCH DATA JAPANESE 1967											
N28				P28				m = male f = female			
FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f
JAN											
FEB											
MAR											
APR											
MAY											
JUN	1/0		9/6	13/5	149/93						
JUL											
AUG											
SEP											
OCT											
NOV											
DEC											
	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f
JAN											
FEB											
MAR											
APR											
MAY											
JUN											
JUL											
AUG											
SEP											
OCT											
NOV											
DEC											

RAW WHALING CATCH DATA RUSSIAN 1970 m = male f = female											
N26				N27				N28			
FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f		FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f		FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	
N26											
JAN											
FEB											
MAR											
APR											
MAY	1/5	2/4	54/1			26/2		2/2	16/17	36/7	4/13
JUN		5/6	155/1								17/16
JUL	1/2		52/0			87/1		3/8	6/9	31/11	107/27
AUG	34/30	30/35	246/3			28/2					30/47
SEP		3/8	27/1		7/11						344/78
OCT											
NOV											
DEC											
N29											
FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f		FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f		FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	
N29											
JAN											
FEB											
MAR											
APR											
MAY											
JUN		11/7				446/190					
JUL											
AUG											
SEP											
OCT											
NOV											
DEC											
M30											
JAN											
FEB											
MAR											
APR											
MAY											
JUN											
JUL											
AUG											
SEP											
OCT											
NOV											
DEC											

[illegible]

RAW WHALING CATCH DATA RUSSIAN 1969											
M21				N21				N210S			

RAW WHALING CATCH DATA RUSSIAN 1969 m = male f = female											
N26				N27				N28			
FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f		FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f		FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	
JAN											
FEB											
MAR											
APR											
MAY	5/7	55/7		11/11	7/4	48/4					
JUN				6/8	5/4	169/0					
JUL	2/2	137/0				66/4		5/8	2/2	142/13	
AUG	5/8	596/17						17/19	79/8	79/8	
SEP	5/4	48/0							190/29	69/2	
OCT											
NOV											
DEC											
	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f		FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	
		M22			M23				M24		
JAN											
FEB											
MAR											
APR											
MAY											
JUN											
JUL											
AUG											
SEP		47/4									
OCT		20/0				46/0					
NOV											
DEC											

RAW WHALING CATCH DATA RUSSIAN 1969 m = male f = female													
P25NP				P25BS			P26NP			P29			
	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	
JAN													
FEB													
MAR													
APR													
MAY													
JUN													
JUL													
AUG	4/6	7/11	87/0				6/8	8/15	28/2	0/3	8/15	28/2	
SEP	22/23	4/6	53/0				34/47	7/4	84/9	2/3	7/4	84/9	
OCT													
NOV													
DEC													
JAN													
FEB													
MAR													
APR													
MAY													
JUN													
JUL													
AUG													
SEP													
OCT													
NOV													
DEC													

[illegible]

RAW WHALING CATCH DATA RUSSIAN 1968											
N26				N27				N28			

	RAW WHALING CATCH DATA						RUSSIAN 1968		m = male	f = female
	P23NP			P24NP			P24BS			P28
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f SEI m/f SPERM m/f
	9/15	5/2	121/0		2/0	17/0	3/1		27/0	13/11 48/0
	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f SEI m/f SPERM m/f
	P25NP			P25BS			P26NP			
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC			30/0			106/0			10/9	12/24 38/1

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

JAPANESE EFFORT EXPRESSED AS $\frac{\text{CATCHED DAYS} \times \text{VESSEL TONNAGE}}{1000}$ 1970 BALEEN												
SQUARE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
M21					155	147	127	120	118	60	11	18
M22												
M23												
M24												
M25												
M26												
M27												
M28												
M29												
M30												
N21NP						7	46	51	43	44	34	4
N21OS						11	12	10	5	44		
N22NP												
N22OS												
N23					97	59	101	34				
N24					85	150	28	28				
N25					53	57	6	19	12			
N26					98	144	26	92	59			
N27					6	18	12	38	6			
N28						70	50	63				
N29						19	118	38				
N30												
P23NP							6	11				
P23BS								22				
P24NP						6	6	17				
P24BS							28	33				
P25NP						13						
P25BS								37				
P26NP						7	13					
P26BS								49				
P27							25					
P28							88					
P29							51	32				

JAPANESE EFFORT EXPRESSED AS												CATCHED DAYS x VESSEL TONNAGE		1970	
												1000		SPERM	
SQUARE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC			
M21															
M22															
M23															
M24															
M25															
M26															
M27															
M28															
M29															
M30															
N21NP															
N21OS															
N22NP															
N22OS															
N23					11	11	10	34							
N24					6	25	6	22							
N25						18	6	19	13						
N26					18	63	6	81	56						
N27							12	38	6						
N28							19	57							
N29							12	38							
N30															
P23NP							6	11							
P23BS								5							
P24NP															
P24BS							28	17							
P25NP						6									
P25BS															
P26NP					6										
P26BS															
P27							13								
P28							19								
P29							32	32							

JAPANESE EFFORT EXPRESSED AS <u>CATCHER DAYS x VESSEL TONNAGE</u> 1969												
1000 BALEEN												
SQUARE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
M21					177	188	149	12	12	102	59	38
M22												
M23												
M24												
M25												
M26												
M27												
M28												
M29												
M30												
N21NP					1	3	5	65	65	56	10	11
N21OS												
N22NP												
N22OS								12	12			
N23					157	188	108					
N24					148	161	30					
N25					19	75	106					
N26					31	106	30					
N27						6	58	23				
N28							100	24				
N29												
N30												
P23NP												
P23BS												
P24NP							6					
P24BS							6					
P25NP						12	36					
P25BS												
P26NP							43					
P26BS												
P27							19					
P28							13					
P29												

JAPANESE EFFORT EXPRESSED AS $\frac{\text{CATCH} \times \text{DAYS} \times \text{VESSEL TONNAGE}}{1000}$ 1969												
SQUARE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
M21												
M22												
M23												
M24												
M25												
M26												
M27												
M28												
M29												
M30												
N21NP												
N21OS												
N22NP												
N22OS												
N23					67	12	72					
N24					80	72	30					
N25					12	19	36	6				
N26					19	25	18	6				
N27						6	12	41				
N28							24	51				
N29								102				
N30												
P23NP								38				
P23BS								6				
P24NP							6	6				
P24BS							13	25				
P25NP							6	25	25			
P25BS									6			
P26NP								31	50			
P26BS												
P27								6	24			
P28								12	41	7		
P29									19			

JAPANESE EFFORT EXPRESSED AS <u>CATCHER DAYS x VESSEL TONNAGE</u> 1968												
1000												
BALEEN												
SQUARE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	D: C
M21					182	180	151	156	106	77	45	49
M22												
M23												
M24												
M25												
M26												
M27												
M28												
M29												
M30												
N21NP						8	30	36	70	76	53	13
N21OS					6							
N22NP												
N22OS												
N23					96	210	138					
N24					107	170	51					
N25					9							
N26								9				
N27								51				
N28								43				
N29												
N30												
P23NP						38	6					
P23BS												
P24NP						6	34					
P24BS						12						
P25NP							17					
P25BS							17	60				
P26NP							9	26				
P26BS												
P27								34				
P28								26				
P29												

JAPANESE EFFORT EXPRESSED AS $\frac{\text{CATCHED DAYS} \times \text{VESSEL TONNAGE}}{1000}$ 1968												
SQUARE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
M21												
M22												
M23												
M24												
M25												
M26												
M27												
M28												
M29												
M30												
N21NP												
N21OS												
N22NP												
N22OS												
N23					29	53	12					
N24					23	57	12	11				
N25						51	35					
N26						6	115	17				
N27							64	12				
N28							12	24				
N29							6	18				
N30												
P23NP						6						
P23BS												
P24NP						29		6				
P24BS					23	35	6					
P25NP					6	11	11					
P25BS						6	6					
P26NP							6					
P26BS												
P27							17	46				
P28												
P29												

JAPANESE EFFORT EXPRESSED AS <u>CATCHER DAYS x VESSEL TONNAGE</u> 1967 1000 BALEEN												
SQUARE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
M21					75	92	70	119	85	86	126	68
M22												
M23												
M24												
M25												
M26												
M27												
M28												
M29												
M30												
N21NP					1	7	31	32	73	79	21	
N21OS												
N22NP							12					
N22OS												
N23					26			60				
N24					113	84		77				
N25					44	84		34				
N26						32						
N27												
N28												
N29												
N30												
P23NP							208					
P23BS							101					
P24NP						58	38					
P24BS							61					
P25NP					6	6	12					
P25BS							6					
P26NP						93						
P26BS												
P27						47						
P28						29						
P29												

JAPANESE EFFORT EXPRESSED AS $\frac{\text{CATCHER DAYS} \times \text{VESSEL TONNAGE}}{1000}$ 1967												
SPERM												
SQUARE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	D: C
M21												
M22												
M23												
M24												
M25												
M26												
M27												
M28												
M29												
M30												
N21NP												
N21OS												
N22NP							6					
N22OS												
N23					11							
N24					30	6	11					
N25					12	23	38	38				
N26						24	22	108				
N27								47				
N28												
N29												
N30												
P23NP							29					
P23BS							33					
P24NP					22	23	6					
P24BS					16	22	50					
P25NP					17	16	11					
P25BS					22	33	27					
P26NP						34						
P26BS												
P27						45						
P28						44						
P29												

JAPANESE EFFORT EXPRESSED AS $\frac{\text{CATCHER DAYS} \times \text{VESSEL TONNAGE}}{1000}$ 1966												
No separate effort data for sperm whaling in 1966.												
SQUARE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
M21					101	106	102	111	112	98	96	40
M22												
M23												
M24												
M25												
M26												
M27												
M28												
M29												
M30												
N21NP					9	12	30	43	61	65	31	
N21OS							7	38				
N22NP												
N22OS												
N23					26				18			
N24					15				15			
N25					7	11	42	26				
N26						25	7	20				
N27												
N28												
N29												
N30												
P23NP					11			19	15			
P23BS							11	29				
P24NP					25	20	26	18				
P24BS					11	37	133	102	13			
P25NP					17	20	133	40	7			
P25BS					11	63	63	126				
P26NP					37	74	33	37				
P26BS						16	11					
P27					15	43	35	22				
P28						292	95	105				
P29						7						

RUSSIAN EFFORT IN CATCHER DAYS 1970 ALL CATCHERS 843 TONS												
SQUARE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
'21										240	30	
'22										105		
'23									45	105		
'24								15	240	30		
'25							75	30	390	15		
'26							180		150			
'27							90					
'28						15	225					
'29						30						
'30						330						
N21NP										105	45	
N21OS												
N22NP										45	30	
N22OS												
N23					80				15	165		
N24					60			135	75	15		
N25					60		105	420	90			
N26					40	90	45	180	15			
N27					20		45	15				
N28					40		45					
N29					140	180						

RUSSIAN EFFORT IN CATCHER DAYS 1970 ALL CATCHERS 843 TONS												
SQUARE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
N30					180	270						
P23NP												
P23BS												
P24NP												
P24BS												
P25NP												
P25BS												
P26NP												
P26BS												
P27												
P28												
P29												
Q25												

RUSSIAN EFFORT IN CATCHER DAYS 1969 ALL CATCHERS 843 TONS												
SQUARE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
'21									99	91	72	
'22									36	27		
'23										44		
'24								8	198	88		
'25								62	121	121		
'26								110	33			
'27								46				
'28												
'29								8				
'30												
N21NP									45	260	105	
N21OS										33	9	
N22NP					75				45	110	47	
N22OS										22		
N23				92	38				41	55		
N24					38			16		33		
N25					42		33	173	99	11		
N26					63		66	291	44			
N27					63	132	30					
N28					129	55	108	24				
N29					144	543	403	72				

RUSSIAN EFFORT IN CATCHER DAYS 1969 ALL CATCHERS 843 TONS												
SQUARE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
N30					176	216	106	24		33		
P23NP												
P23BS										11		
P24NP										11		
P24BS												
P25NP								55	55			
P25BS									22			
P26NP								11	88			
P26BS												
P27												
P28							24					
P29						47	48					
Q25												

RUSSIAN EFFORT IN CATCHER DAYS. 1968 ALL CATCHERS 843 TONS												
SQUARE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
N21									26	57	26	
N22										13	24	
N23								26		143		
N24								169		65		
N25								52				
N26												
N27												
N28												
N29												
N30												
N21NP									154	386	224	
N21OS									9	9	18	
N22NP				133	12				145	74	56	
N22OS												
N23				44	42			13	63	13		
N24					84	18		78	57	104		
N25					44		30	96	91	65		
N26					83	22	80	48				
N27					105	47	88	83				
N28					48	54	128	129				
N29					72	400	371	220				

RUSSIAN EFFORT IN CATCHER DAYS 1968 ALL CATCHERS 843 TONS												
SQUARE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
N30					24	177	225	10	104			
P23NP												
P23BS												
P24NP					13							
P24BS									26			
P25NP								13				
P25BS									65			
P26NP					13			27				
P26BS												
P27												
P28						26						
P29												
Q25												

RUSSIAN EFFORT IN CATCHER DAYS 1967 ALL CATCHERS 843 TONS												
SQUARE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
N30						8	8	64	9	40		
P23NP										58		
P23BS					68		8					
P24NP					24			24		19		
P24BS					36	76	80					
P25NP					24		8	18	18			
P25BS					22	24	71	9				
P26NP							27	72				
P26BS					9		9					
P27						174						
P28						126	48					
P29								72				
Q25												

RUSSIAN EFFORT IN CATCHER DAYS 1966 ALL CATCHERS 843 TONS												
SQUARE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
N21				46				56	11	26		
N22								142	104	12		
N23								206	137	70		
N24								70	81	70		
N25									56			
N26									98			
N27									28			
N28									10			
N29										30		
N21NP				20					208	196	270	
N21OS				20					208	196	270	
N22NP												
N22OS												
N23				102	76		2	15	16	25		
N24				182	177		167	190	84			
N25					92	30	182	314		186		
N26					56	49	154	238	140			
N27					38	7	70	42	182			
N28					47	196	42					
N29					144	296	84					

RUSSIAN EFFORT IN CATCHER DAYS 1966 ALL CATCHERS 843 TONS												
SQUARE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
N30					48		24			80		
P23NP							18			153		
P23BS					82		18			23		
P24NP							49			75		
P24BS												
P25NP					5		8	6				
P25BS							126					
P26NP						37	52					
P26BS							131					
P27						33	84					
P28						183	92					
P29						130						
Q25												

LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATCH JAPANESE 1970 m=male f=female													
LENGTH(ft)		M21			N21NP			N21OS					
FIN	Others	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f
45	30												
46	31			1/1									
47	32			1/1									
48	33			2/6									
49	34			1/6									
50	35	1/0	1/4	277/821									
51	36		12/9	272/516			1/0	1/0	89/61				
52	37		4/7	178/208				2/0	61/22				
53	38		14/11	110/67				0/1	75/7		0/1		
54	39	0/3	17/19	72/21				4/4	45/3				
55	40	1/3	13/14	62/8	2/0			4/5	34/1				
56	41		25/21	42/3	1/2			2/2	30/0		1/1		
57	42		25/14	25/1	3/0			6/8	22/0				
58	43		33/32	16/0	2/0			8/8	39/0		2/1		
59	44	1/0	23/21	18/0	1/1			4/2	7/1		5/0		
60	45		16/29	15/0	0/3			5/7	9/0		2/0		
61	46	1/0	15/14	10/0	2/3			4/10	9/0		1/3		
62	47		8/10	6/0	2/5			2/7	10/0		2/2	3/1	
63	48		8/15	5/0	0/3			1/1	7/0		0/2		
64	49		1/4	3/0				0/1	5/0		0/2	0/3	
65	50		1/1	1/0	0/1				8/0		0/2		
66	51		0/5	4/0					2/0		0/2		
67	52				0/1				2/0		0/1		
68	53			2/0					3/0		0/4		
69	54			2/0									
70	55												
71	56												
72	57												
73	58												

LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATCH JAPANESE 1970													
m=male f=female													
LENGTH(ft)		AREA II			AREA III			AREA IV			AREA V		
		FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f
Others													
53	33			0/2	2/0		1/3	1/0		0/1			2/5
54	34			1/3	5/4		3/4			1/2	7/6		2/6
55	35			32/37	6/5		21/53	12/9	0/1	4/2	4/6		28/86
56	36			51/22	10/2		27/23	4/4	1/2	23/31	10/9	1/2	42/27
57	37			26/0	5/1		9/0	7/5	44/36	42/21	7/5	40/23	72/15
58	38	1/5	22/23	16/0	8/6		19/0	13/5	40/37	78/5	11/9	35/22	54/4
59	39	1/1	17/6	16/0	5/3		17/0	11/4	32/29	54/0	15/8	46/36	71/5
60	40	20/3	22/23	14/0	3/3		30/0	6/4	43/32	55/0	19/5	57/41	68/0
61	41	2/1	27/11	7/0	5/5		15/0	4/2	44/44	57/0	14/5	76/38	60/0
62	42	3/1	40/23	6/0	5/6		21/0	5/7	70/36	55/0	12/8	111/31	45/0
63	43	7/1	66/17	3/0	2/5		30/0	3/6	61/28	49/0	9/7	133/49	52/0
64	44	2/1	84/29	2/0	0/1		35/0	1/6	60/40	50/0	3/10	63/61	44/0
65	45	5/1	75/29	7/0	1/5		53/0	0/5	27/54	79/0	1/9	49/92	22/0
66	46	2/2	39/35	8/0	2/5		67/0	0/3	13/51	102/0	1/4	17/66	32/0
67	47	1/2	17/33	18/0			54/0		3/36	128/0	0/3	3/45	26/0
68	48	1/0	8/31	5/0	0/1		41/0		0/31	89/0		1/29	17/0
69	49	0/3	2/26	4/0	0/1		38/0		0/11	84/0	0/1	0/16	19/0
70	50	0/2	1/3				11/0		0/3	27/0	0/1	0/4	3/0
71	51	0/1	0/3				2/0			5/0		0/1	
72	52		0/1							2/0			
73	53												
74	54												
75	55												

LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATCH Japanese 1969												
m=male f=female												
LENGTH(ft)	AREA II			AREA III			AREA IV			AREA V		
	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f
Others												
53				1/1			1/1			1/1		0/1
54				0/1	0/1		9/5			22/12		0/2
55			2/6	1/0		0/1	6/8		1/0	16/9		0/3
56			1/1	1/0		1/0	10/3		1/1	6/5		0/14
57			66/141	2/0	1/1	37/40	5/3	3/4	7/21	12/4	2/1	2/3
58			102/134	3/2		46/40	12/7	0/1	25/1	21/7		141/221
59				1/1	88/63	22/0	8/4	39/25	22/0	26/9	70/42	124/97
60		2/1	74/65	4/2	63/45	35/12	19/3	50/41	22/2	17/10	59/41	71/26
61		1/1	38/38	2/0	28/27	21/4	12/7	33/30	18/0	19/6	61/37	55/8
62		2/0	38/34									40/0
63		2/2	35/28	1/6	32/28	1/6	12/10	54/33	29/0	15/14	118/41	35/1
64		2/0	14/6	2/2	37/19	14/0	6/9	49/22	37/0	13/11	178/28	24/0
65		7/0	10/5	2/5	44/47	20/0	5/12	62/30	26/0	2/17	223/43	12/0
66		3/1	13/2	0/1	37/39	28/0	3/13	70/41	34/0	0/14	133/53	12/0
67		3/1	6/0	0/1	22/65	39/0	0/6	56/36	42/0	0/13	161/69	15/0
68		1/0	4/0		6/67	64/0	0/4	36/54	46/0	0/12	56/87	18/0
69		0/2	2/0	0/1	3/46	46/0	0/4	11/52	59/0	0/3	18/84	23/0
70		0/1	3/0		0/31	29/0	0/5	2/26	50/0	0/6	5/55	33/0
71					0/17	20/0		0/16	29/0	0/2	0/38	22/0
72			1/0		0/6	8/0		0/3	30/0		0/10	15/0
73			2/0			1/0			0/3		0/3	3/0
74									0/2			
75												

LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATCH JAPANESE 1969												m=male	f=female
LENGTH(ft)		N2LOS				N2LNP				M2L			
FIN	Others	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f
45	30						1/0						2/0
46	31						0/1						0/1
47	32												0/3
48	33						0/1						2/8
49	34						44/143						0/1
50	35						116/111						214/643
51	36						79/32				1/1		245/554
52	37				2/1	2/1	87/12						182/182
53	38				8/1	8/1	122/11						133/71
54	39				4/2	4/2	34/3				3/5		126/24
55	40				1/1	1/1	60/0			1/0			47/4
56	41				4/0	4/0	23/0			0/2			55/2
57	42				3/1	15/11	54/0				16/4		37/0
58	43				1/2	11/8	14/0			0/1	15/18		33/0
59	44	1/1			1/2	15/5	11/0				26/11		24/0
60	45	1/0	1/0		3/4	9/8	11/0			1/2	19/23		8/0
61	46	2/1	1/0		2/1	10/12	11/0			0/1	17/13		8/0
62	47	0/2	0/1		0/1	1/13	10/0			1/1	14/13		14/0
63	48	2/3	0/1		1/1	0/8	7/0				10/0		8/0
64	49				1/2	0/3	2/0				4/15		10/0
65	50	0/5			2/0	0/1	1/0			0/1	16/0		8/0
66	51	0/1				0/2	3/0				1/5		4/0
67	52				0/1						1/4		4/0
68	53	0/1			0/1						0/1		3/0
69	54	0/1											2/0
70	55												
71	56												
72	57												
73	58												

LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATCH JAPANESE 1968 m=male f=female													
LENGTH(ft)		N2LOS				N2LNP				M2L			
FIN	Others	FIN	SET	SPERM	FIN	SET	SPERM	FIN	SET	SPERM	FIN	SET	SPERM
m/f		m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f
45	30				0/1	0/1	120/393						1/0
46	31					1/1	140/195						3/6
47	32				2/2	4/2	64/35						0/4
48	33				0/4	4/3	35/16				1/0		1/1
49	34				4/4	3/10	22/10				0/1		0/3
50	35				1/0	7/3	8/1				3/3	318/1068	
51	36				0/3	5/4	10/0				6/7	182/570	
52	37				1/2	10/7	2/0				3/9	106/118	
53	38				2/1	9/11	1/0				9/6	55/46	
54	39				1/0	15/12	5/0				21/13	50/15	
55	40				1/1	10/10	3/0				12/10	21/1	
56	41				0/2	9/13	3/0				19/18	20/1	
57	42				1/0	5/17	6/0				36/24	15/0	
58	43				0/1	4/9	4/0				39/17	15/0	
59	44				0/1	0/8	2/0				40/29	6/0	
60	45	1/0	1/0		0/2	0/7	5/0			0/1	42/27	2/0	
61	46	1/0	1/0		0/2	0/2	1/0			2/0	32/18	8/0	
62	47				0/2		2/0			0/1	24/30	4/0	
63	48				0/1						16/21	3/0	
64	49				0/1	0/7	5/0				9/20	3/0	
65	50				0/2	0/2	1/0				2/18	3/0	
66	51				0/2		2/0				0/5	1/0	
67	52				0/1						0/4	1/0	
68	53										0/1	2/0	
69	54											1/0	
70	55												
71	56												
72	57												
73	58												

LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATCH JAPANESE 1968 m=male f=female													
LENGTH(ft)		AREA II			AREA III			AREA IV			AREA V		
FIN	Others	FIN	SEI	SPERM	FIN	SEI	SPERM	FIN	SEI	SPERM	FIN	SEI	SPERM
m/f		m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f
53	33							9/9					0/1
54	34							18/15			16/9	1/0	0/4
55	35							15/3			23/13	0/1	0/2
56	36							8/7	1/0		20/10	1/1	1/2
57	37							11/4			24/10	1/2	
58	38							19/4			20/8		139/313
59	39	15/31						11/4			30/10	81/64	107/37
60	40	9/16						19/4			26/13	112/97	107/9
61	41	6/9						8/4			37/18	99/49	90/4
62	42	10/1						15/3			19/26	182/63	72/2
63	43	7/1						7/8			10/30	269/72	55/1
64	44	3/0						0/5			9/19	303/93	37/0
65	45	1/0						0/5			1/30	339/153	21/0
66	46	1/0						0/4			0/19	214/158	29/0
67	47							0/3			0/7	96/181	20/0
68	48	2/0									0/8	37/153	38/0
69	49	3/0									0/5	3/116	19/0
70	50	3/0									0/1	1/65	20/0
71	51	1/0									0/1	1/32	10/0
72	52	1/0									0/1	0/9	4/0
73	53												
74	54												
75	55												

LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATCH JAPANESE 1967 m=male f=female													
LENGTH(ft)		N2LOS			N2INP			M21					
FIN	Others	FIN	SEI	SPERM	FIN	SEI	SPERM	FIN	SEI	SPERM	FIN	SEI	SPERM
m/f		m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f
45	30												
46	31												1/0
47	32												2/0
48	33												1/2
49	34												1/2
50	35	0/2											189/521
51	36												191/397
52	37												78/80
53	38												66/19
54	39	1/0											69/7
55	40												50/2
56	41	0/1											53/0
57	42	1/0											27/0
58	43	1/2											35/0
59	44												7/0
60	45	3/1	1/0										6/0
61	46	4/0	1/1										7/0
62	47	2/3	1/0										7/0
63	48		0/1										8/0
64	49	0/3	1/0										8/0
65	50	2/3											5/0
66	51	1/2	0/1										2/0
67	52												1/0
68	53												
69	54												1/0
70	55												
71	56												
72	57												
73	58												

LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATCH JAPANESE 1967																	m=male	f=female
LENGTH(ft)		AREA III			AREA IV			AREA VI			AREA V							
FIN	Others	FIN	SEI	SPERM	FIN	SEI	SPERM	FIN	SEI	SPERM	FIN	SEI	SPERM	FIN	SEI	SPERM		
m/f		m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f	m/f		
53	33	0/1		0/1	3/3	0/1	0/1	0/2			0/2			2/0		1/0		
54	34			0/1			1/2				7/5			1/1		0/1		
55	35	1/1		0/6	2/3						7/3			25/18		1/5		
56	36	3/1		0/2	1/3						4/1			26/31		0/1		
57	37	1/1		92/123	2/0		41/19				2/3			26/16	1/0			
58	38	1/0		67/24	2/1		58/7				3/2			28/19		130/131		
59	39	1/1	2/1	49/4	9/2	1/0	87/4			1/0	4/1	1/0		33/21	0/1	84/2		
60	40	3/0	3/0	47/0	4/1	11/12	102/0			3/0	1/3			60/17	36/36	73/0		
61	41	2/2	2/1	45/0	8/4	31/18	80/0			1/0	1/2			42/20	84/57	59/0		
62	42	1/1	4/1	37/0	3/2	21/20	106/0			2/0	2/3			33/18	71/46	47/0		
63	43	1/3	9/0	33/0	4/6	68/20	93/0			1/0	2/4			23/40	145/63	45/0		
64	44	2/2	8/0	25/0	2/2	93/24	88/0				0/4			10/22	201/74	30/0		
65	45	2/2	7/2	33/0	0/7	129/49	108/0				0/2			5/30	302/69	18/0		
66	46		2/3	30/0	0/2	149/49	136/0							4/40	285/98	21/0		
67	47		2/3	31/0	0/3	82/63	172/0			1/0				1/18	159/121	34/0		
68	48		2/3	32/0	0/3	51/57	162/0							0/13	85/125	17/0		
69	49	0/1	0/1	24/0	0/1	19/64	123/0							0/5	17/110	22/0		
70	50		0/1	8/0		6/35	65/0				0/1	0/2		0/6	9/73	34/0		
71	51			6/0		0/14	29/0							0/1	2/40	9/0		
72	52			2/0		0/13	3/0							0/1	0/9	6/0		
73	53					0/2	1/0							0/1	0/1	5/0		
74	54														0/1			
75	55																	

LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATCH JAPANESE 1966 m=male f=female													
LENGTH(ft)		AREA III			AREA IV			AREA V			AREA VI		
FIN	Others	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f
53	33	5/1	0/1		1/1	0/2	11/0		0/1	7/0	1/2		
54	34	1/2					3/0			2/0	1/0		
55	35	75/73			36/50			5/6			1/1		
56	36	35/26			10/10			7/7			2/1		
57	37	22/21			12/14			8/3			3/2		
58	38				19/15			12/12			2/1		
59	39	26/16			11/7			11/4			8/2		
60	40	34/26			14/12			13/7			3/4		
61	41	40/9			19/14			6/3			5/3		
62	42	40/12			14/8			10/7			6/1		
63	43	34/24			6/6			9/7			3/3		
64	44	20/23			8/10			3/7			2/5		
65	45	6/33			10/5			3/13			0/5		
66	46	6/32			3/8			2/4			1/4		
67	47	2/29			1/9			0/8			0/3		
68	48	0/14			1/5			0/3			0/2		
69	49	0/13			0/3			0/2			0/2		
70	50	0/7			0/2			0/3			0/2		
71	51	0/1											
72	52	0/1											
73	53	0/3						0/1					
74	54	0/2											
75	55												

LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATCH JAPANESE 1966 m=male f=female												
LENGTH(ft)	AREA III			AREA IV			AREA V			AREA VI		
	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f
Others												
30												0/3
31												1/1
32												0/5
33											1/0	2/2
34						1/0						0/4
35						0/6					0/7	91/495
36						2/5			2/0		1/3	175/431
37						23/6			52/38		3/5	152/110
38		1/0	11/18		1/0	9/18			48/7		2/7	110/37
39						83/0			3/5		4/0	111/10
40		36/33	15/3		43/38	83/0			140/9		11/4	75/5
41		22/26	2/1		30/25	83/0			9/1		11/8	68/2
42		30/15	1/0		30/17	95/0			5/7		6/10	46/0
43		49/24	13/0		44/24	142/0			12/1		14/9	51/0
44		81/18	5/0		68/20	130/0			10/2		11/18	28/0
45		114/36	5/0		82/23	88/0			9/10		11/16	10/0
46		119/41	3/0		98/46	102/0			24/11		5/0	6/0
47		113/40	7/0		74/57	106/0			21/10		5/15	20/0
48		47/47	3/0		48/42	128/0			11/12		3/19	18/0
49		30/53	3/0		21/48	127/0			8/15	3/2	2/4	14/0
50		4/27	2/0		4/36	154/0			1/15	4/3	0/4	10/0
51		0/21	2/0		0/18	80/0			1/4	6/2		
52	1/2	1/7	1/0	1/1	0/8	100/0			1/7		0/1	

LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATCH RUSSIAN 1970												
m=male f=female												
LENGTH (ft)		Area VI			Area V			Area IV			Area III	
FIN	Others	FIN m/f	SEL m/f	SPEM m/f	FIN m/f	SEL m/f	SPEM m/f	FIN m/f	SEL m/f	SPEM m/f	FIN m/f	SPEM m/f
45	30			1/1			0/1			0/1		0/1
46	31			2/4			0/2			1/0		1/0
47	32			1/4			2/2			0/1		0/1
48	33			2/6			1/5			2/0		1/4
49	34			0/8			2/5			1/1		1/1
50	35			1/9			3/5			1/1		1/8
51	36			1/4			5/9			0/10		0/25
52	37			0/11			6/24			9/12		43/55
53	38			88/135			117/85			115/109		68/32
54	39			98/112			117/94			223/125		103/1
55	40			111/1			185/20			281/20		130/0
56	41			109/1			215/0			337/3		99/0
57	42			65/0			168/0			363/0		55/0
58	43			64/0			139/0			286/0		39/0
59	44			53/0			143/0			237/0		17/0
60	45			22/0			95/0			229/0		23/0
61	46			76/0			82/0			143/0		11/0
62	47			16/0			66/0			130/0		13/0
63	48			15/0			59/0			165/0		23/0
64	49			0/4			28/0			170/0		16/0
65	50			4/0			23/0			142/0		12/0
66	51			2/0			13/0			106/0		17/0
67	52			7/0			12/0			64/0		3/0
68	53			4/0			8/0			50/0		
69	54									9/0		
70	55											
71	56											
72	57											
73	58											

LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATCH												RUSSIAN 1970		m=male		f=female	
LENGTH (ft.)		Area II															
FIN	Others	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f				
45	30			3/0													
46	31			2/0													
47	32			2/0													
48	33			1/4													
49	34			0/10													
50	35			2/8													
51	36	0/1		4/21													
52	37			6/31													
53	38			98/179													
54	39			128/158													
55	40			214/1													
56	41	3/2	9/6														
57	42	4/5	11/13	192/2													
58	43	9/7	11/13	185/0													
59	44	10/19	8/24	143/0													
60	45	13/12	18/23	96/0													
61	46	8/11	15/24	82/0													
62	47	8/7	7/12	48/0													
63	48	8/7	3/5	36/0													
64	49	4/9	5/17	29/0													
65	50	3/0	3/7	17/0													
66	51	7/6	5/3	27/0													
67	52	4/2	2/5	7/0													
68	53	1/2	2/2	9/0													
69	54	7/5	1/1	6/0													
70	55	4/4	1/3														
71	56	2/5	1/0														
72	57	1/2	0/1														
73	58	0/2															

LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATCH RUSSIAN 1969											
Area II				Area III				Area IV			
Length (ft)		Area II		Area III		Area IV		Area V		Area V	
FIN	Others	FIN m/f	SET m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SET m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SET m/f	SPERM m/f	SET m/f
45	30	1/1		1/0		1/0	1/6				
46	31			1/0		1/0	3/3				2/0
47	32						2/5				0/4
48	33			2/0			1/3				1/2
49	34			1/2			1/9				0/2
50	35			2/2			3/8				4/4
51	36			6/4			6/4				6/5
52	37		1/0	1/7			9/13				68/24
53	38			37/27			123/76				112/16
54	39			117/24			190/60				108/3
55	40		5/2	80/2	0/1	1/0	275/3	0/3	7/7		134/0
56	41	6/7	13/13	319/2	2/0	12/16	283/3	3/5	7/6		125/0
57	42	6/8	19/8	282/6	0/2	20/20	247/0	4/1	11/12		76/0
58	43	15/10	18/15	283/0	3/3	22/26	192/0	3/1	14/10		66/0
59	44	8/7	22/15	225/0	3/2	29/20	155/0	7/4	3/12		61/0
60	45	25/10	17/14	120/0	5/5	36/35	140/0	0/3	8/10		33/0
61	46	8/7	5/11	78/0	0/6	12/41	103/0	2/7	3/10		46/0
62	47	8/9	8/21	105/0	3/0	14/24	108/0	1/0	0/8		45/0
63	48	2/11	1/9	73/0	2/3	12/19	117/0	0/3	1/2		27/0
64	49	5/8	4/10	51/0	1/0	9/25	120/0	0/1	0/7		14/0
65	50	1/13	3/3	60/0	0/1	8/8	122/0	0/1	1/5		18/0
66	51	3/5	4/9	50/0	1/0	6/14	76/0		1/2		13/0
67	52	1/8	2/2	31/0	2/0	1/3	51/0				2/0
68	53	3/4	4/2	18/0	2/0	0/4	24/0				
69	54	1/0	1/5	9/0	0/2	2/0	3/0				
70	55	1/2	0/2	2/0	0/2	3/0	3/0				
71	56	0/1	0/1					1/0			
72	57										
73	58										

RUSSIAN 1969

LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATCH RUSSIAN 1969 m=male f=female											
LENGTH(ft)		Area VI									
FIN	Others	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f
45	30			0/2							
46	31			0/2							
47	32			1/2							
48	33			0/4							
49	34			0/2							
50	35			0/6							
51	36			1/16							
52	37			2/13							
53	38			76/35							
54	39			180/50							
55	40			124/0							
56	41	1/0	4/3	191/0							
57	42	3/3	8/4	133/0							
58	43	2/1	13/8	101/0							
59	44	3/2	11/6	74/0							
60	45	2/5	6/11	44/0							
61	46		2/14	46/0							
62	47	2/3	3/5	43/0							
63	48		3/8	22/0							
64	49	0/2	3/7	27/0							
65	50	1/0	1/4	19/0							
66	51		3/2	8/0							
67	52			3/0							
68	53	1/0		1/0							
69	54	0/1	1/0								
70	55										
71	56										
72	57	0/1									
73	58										

RUSSIAN 1968

[illegible]

LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATCH											
Area VI				m=male				f=female			
LENGTH(ft)	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SPERM m/f
Others											
45	30		0/1								
46	31		0/1								
47	32		0/4								
48	33		1/5								
49	34		2/3								
50	35		5/9								
51	36		6/17								
52	37		11/18								
53	38		134/59								
54	39		276/48								
55	40		186/0								
56	41	5/4	277/0								
57	42	9/4	225/0								
58	43	9/1	179/0								
59	44	14/6	143/0								
60	45	9/9	75/0								
61	46	5/6	70/0								
62	47	5/16	78/0								
63	48	2/4	64/0								
64	49	3/3	59/0								
65	50	0/6	41/0								
66	51	1/3	17/0								
67	52	0/1	23/0								
68	53	0/2	12/0								
69	54		5/0								
70	55										
71	56	1/1									
72	57										
73	58										

LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATCH											
Area II				Area III				Area IV			
Area II				Area III				Area IV			
Length (ft)	FIN m/f	SET m/f	SPEM m/f	FIN m/f	SET m/f	SPEM m/f	FIN m/f	SET m/f	SPEM m/f	FIN m/f	SET m/f
45			1/3						1/1		
46									2/2		
47									1/2		
48			2/0			2/1			1/0		
49			2/0			2/5			11/3		
50			0/4						31/2		
51			4/1			10/3			8/10		
52	0/1	1/0	7/10		0/1	10/8		1/0	135/38	0/1	3/3
53			81/46			65/37		1/0	269/19		1/3
54			176/20			193/21		1/1	225/3	0/1	52/10
55		1/0			10/16	211/1		1/0	170/0	3/1	162/20
56	6/5	13/4	208/1	1/0	8/5	203/0	13/5	22/29	195/2	8/0	128/2
57	9/5	29/10	217/0	4/2	18/10	247/1	25/23	30/35	188/0	5/13	98/0
58	20/3	45/16	203/0	4/2	20/15	167/0	19/18	42/40		3/3	104/0
59	4/5	41/17	180/0	3/1	20/14	130/0	17/19	25/22	139/0	10/4	91/0
60	20/6	13/20	140/0	11/1	4/16	114/0	16/25	20/17	97/0	4/8	53/0
61	9/11	8/16	102/0	6/2	7/33	100/0	20/21	20/32	146/0	4/6	51/0
62	7/16	20/31	78/0	3/8	6/19	50/0	17/22	14/25	130/0	3/6	61/0
63	6/18	7/22	45/0	2/7	1/10	59/0	8/24	23/27	114/0	1/2	55/0
64	3/12	8/22	39/0	1/8	1/9	65/00	2/17			1/1	39/0
65	0/22	3/25	59/0	2/1	2/7	27/0	31/10	20/28	162/0	1/7	32/0
66	1/9	1/12	29/0	0/4	2/7	32/0	3/9	20/30	96/0	1/5	34/0
67	0/15	4/4	30/0	1/4	0/2	15/0	2/19	30/33	66/0	1/7	11/0
68	1/3	2/3	3/0	0/3	2/4	4/0	0/3	27/74	44/0	0/3	9/0
69		6/8	5/0	0/1	1/1	1/0	0/4	6/13	19/0		11/0
70	1/3		2/1	2/3	2/0		0/2	1/2	3/0	0/1	2/0
71	0/3	0/1	1/1	0/1			1/0	3/5			
72	0/2			1/1				1/2			
73	0/4			1/0				0/1			
								0/2			

LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATCH											
m=male f=female											
LENGTH(ft)		Area VI									
FIN	Others	FIN m/f	SET m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SET m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SET m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f
45	30			0/2							
46	31			1/1							
47	32			2/1							
48	33			2/3							
49	34			4/5							
50	35			10/8							
51	36			23/16							
52	37			18/18							
53	38			147/63							
54	39			335/40							
55	40			269/7							
56	41			308/0							
57	42			244/1							
58	43			190/0							
59	44			155/0							
60	45			123/0							
61	46			114/0							
62	47			118/0							
63	48			122/0							
64	49			46/0							
65	50			25/0							
66	51			6/0							
67	52			10/0							
68	53			3/2							
69	54										
70	55			0/2							
71	56			1/1							
72	57			0/1							
73	58			1/0							

LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATCH									
m=male f=female									
LENGTH(ft.)	Area II			Area III			Area IV		
	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPERM m/f
Others									
45			0/1				0/1		1/0
46									0/2
47									0/1
48			1/1			2/1			0/3
49			1/5			1/1			2/1
50			2/4			3/0			0/4
51			4/5			3/1			3/4
52			7/8			13/3			11/3
53						122/36			155/65
54						304/21			403/40
55									289/2
56									288/1
57									234/1
58									199/0
59									159/0
60									116/0
61									129/0
62									105/0
63									84/0
64									127/0
65									60/0
66									45/0
67									15/0
68									9/0
69									1/0
70									1/0
71									1/0
72									1/0
73									1/0
30									
31									
32									
33									
34									
35									
36									
37									
38									
39									
40									
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69									
70									
71									
72									
73									

LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATCH											
Area VI								m=male f=female			
LENGTH(ft.)	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPEM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPEM m/f	FIN m/f	SEI m/f	SPEM m/f	FIN m/f	SPEM m/f
Others											
45											
46											
47											
48											
49											
50											
51											
52											
53											
54											
55											
56											
57											
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72											
73											


```

      PROGRAM WHLPDP
      THIS PROGRAM COMPUTES POPULATION BY THE 'Q' METHOD FOR A FIVE YEAR SERIES
      DECK 1
      2 SET-UP YEARS IN SERIES
      3 CATCH IN EACH YEAR
      4 EFFORT IN EACH YEAR
      5 PROPORTION OF THE SELECTED AGE GROUP IN EACH YEAR
      6 PROPORTION OF THE SELECTED AGE GROUPS IN THE BASE YEAR
      7
      DIMENSION Y(5),C(5),E(5),P(5),R(5),SE(5),D(5),G(5),F(5),POP(5)
      1000 READ(5,100)END=90)Y,C,E
      DO 10 I=1,5
      D(I)=C(I)/E(I)
      10 CONTINUE
      DO 20 I=1,5
      G(I)=D(I)/D(I)
      20 CONTINUE
      SE(1)=0
      SE(2)=(E(1)+E(2))/2
      SE(3)=(E(1)+2*E(2)+E(3))/2
      SE(4)=(E(1)+2*E(2)+2*E(3)+E(4))/2
      SE(5)=(E(1)+2*E(2)+2*E(3)+2*E(4)+E(5))/2
      TX=C
      DO 30 I=1,5
      TX=TX+SE(I)
      30 CONTINUE
      DO 40 I=1,5
      F(I)=ALOG(P(1)/P(I))*(R(I)/R(1))*G(I)
      40 CONTINUE
      TE=0
      DO 50 I=1,5
      TE=TE+F(I)
      50 CONTINUE
      Q=TE/TX
      DO 60 I=1,5
      POP(I)=D(I)/Q
      60 CONTINUE
      WRITE(6,300)
      DO 80 I=1,5
      WRITE(6,400)Y(I),C(I),E(I),D(I),G(I),SE(I),F(I),POP(I),P(I),R(I)
      80 CONTINUE
      WRITE(6,500)Q,TE,TX
      1000 FORMAT(5F6.0)
      1000 FORMAT(10F7.4)
      2000 FORMAT(10F7.4)
      3000 FORMAT(10F7.4)
      1,RATIO,T70,'SUM X',T82,'SUM F',T94,'POP',T106,'P(I)',T118,'R(I)',

```



```
400 FORMAT(' ', 2X, F10.0, 2X, F10.0, 2X, F10.0, 2X, F10.0, 2X, F10.4, 2X, F10.4, 2X, F10.0,  
12X, F10.4, 2X, F10.0, 2X, F10.4, 2X, F10.4)  
500 FORMAT(' ', F12.6, 6X, F12.4, 6X, F12.0)
```

```
GO TO 1000  
END
```



```

EXPECTED CATCH METHOD
C
C K.R. ALLEN, BIOLOGICAL STATION, NANAIMO, B.C.
C 1130 FORTRAN, INCLUDES CEFF, RECCY, LSTSQ, AGPOP24/7/68
C MODIFIED TO MINIMIZE SUM OF SQUARES FOR CATCHES WITH KNOWN EFFORT
C 123/7/68
C
C DIMENSION NDATA(12), PTT(80,15), RGPP(80,84)
C DIMENSION POP (2,40), KITL(80), XMORT(10), TOTCH(40), TOTRC(40,2)
C DIMENSION F(40), HEFF(40), CHKWN(40), CHOUT(40), PEW(15,40), RSEX(40)
C DIMENSION ADDF(40)
C DIMENSION W(40), IZWW(80), KKK(80), UUU(40,2,84)
C DIMENSION POP, KITL, I1, IFIN, MM, I11, IGG, IXR, TOTCH, TOTRC, HEFF, XMORT, F,
C COMMON POP, KITL, IFX, PEW, IGG, RSEX, W
C 1CHKWN, CHOUT, IFX, PEW, IGG, RSEX, W
C COMMON IOUT1, IOUT2, ISX, IF1, IF2, MXT, MX1, MX2, IAGA
C COMMON I, NDATA, MINA, MATF, ADDF, KKK, PTT, RGPP, UUU
C REAL KITL
C DATA BLANK/'.'/
C READ(5,4)(KITL(K), K=1,80)
C DO 20 K=1,80
C IF(KITL(K).NE.BLANK) GO TO 8
C 20 CONTINUE
C GO TO 300
C 1 FORMAT('1')
C 8 WRITE(6,1) (KITL(K), K=1,80)
C WRITE(6,2000)
C READ(5,31)IXR, (XMORT(I), I=1,10)
C READ(5,13)I1, IFIN, IOUT1, IOUT2
C WRITE(6,15)I1, IFIN
C IF(IOUT1)21,21,22
C 21 IOUT1=I1
C 22 IF(I1-IOUT1)23,23,24
C 23 MX1=1
C WRITE(6,16)
C GO TO 25
C 24 MX1=3
C WRITE(6,17)IOUT1
C 25 IF(IOUT2)26,26,27
C 26 IOUT2=IFIN
C 27 IF(IOUT2-IFIN)28,28,29
C 28 MX2=1
C WRITE(6,18)
C GO TO 30
C 29 MX2=3
C WRITE(6,19)IOUT2
C 30 MXT=(MX1+MX2)/2
C READ( 5,33)MINA, MATF

```

THPOP009
THPOP010
THPOP011
THPOP012
THPOP013
THPOP014

THPOP016
THPOP017
THPOP018

THPOP020
THPOP021
THPOP022

THPOP027

THPOP031

THPOP052
THPOP053
THPOP054
THPOP055

THPOP057
THPOP058

THPOP060
THPOP061
THPOP062
THPOP063

THPOP065
THPOP066

THPOP068

WRITE(6,32)MINA,MATF
READ(5,2) (IZWW(I),I=1,80)

2

DO 115 J=1,80
115 KKK(J) = 2-IZWW(J)

THPOP071
THPOP072

MINA=MINA+1
MATF=MATF+1

THPOP074
THPOP075

WRITE(6,2000)
ISX=I1-IOUT1+1
IF1=IFIN-IOUT1+1
IF2=IOUT2-IOUT1+1
IFX=IFIN-I1+1
CALL TCEFF
CALL TCECCY
I1I=1
IGG=1

THPOP076
THPOP077

THPOP078
THPOP079

THPOP080
THPOP081

CALL TSTSQ
FORMAT(80A1)
FORMAT(17X,4I5)

THPOP083
THPOP084

FORMAT(1H, 'STARTING YEAR FOR LEAST-SQUARE ESTIMATES=19',I2, ' ', FIN

THPOP086
THPOP087

THPOP088
THPOP089

THPOP090
THPOP091

THPOP093
THPOP094

THPOP095
THPOP096

THPOP097
THPOP098

THPOP099
THPOP100

THPOP101
THPOP102

THPOP103
THPOP104

THPOP105
THPOP106

THPOP107
THPOP108

THPOP109
THPOP110

THPOP111
THPOP112

THPOP113
THPOP114

THPOP115
THPOP116

THPOP117
THPOP118

THPOP119
THPOP120

THPOP121
THPOP122

THPOP123
THPOP124

THPOP125
THPOP126

THPOP127
THPOP128

THPOP129
THPOP130

THPOP131
THPOP132

THPOP133
THPOP134

THPOP135
THPOP136

THPOP137
THPOP138

THPOP139
THPOP140

THPOP141
THPOP142

THPOP143
THPOP144

THPOP145
THPOP146

THPOP147
THPOP148

THPOP149
THPOP150

THPOP151
THPOP152

MAKE-UP OF DATA DECKS

1 TITLE OF NAT. MORT. RATES AND UP TO 10 VALUES
2 NO. OF NAT. MORT. RATES AND UP TO 10 VALUES
3 FIRST AND LAST YEARS FOR POP. EST. AGE MATURITY IN FEMALES
4 MIN. AGE IN COMPLETE ESTIMATES MIN. AGE MATURITY IN FEMALES
5 CEFF DATA IN DECK (LAST CARD 9 IN COL.2)
6 RECRUITMENT DATA DECK (LAST CARD 9 IN COL.2)
7 AGE COMPOSITION DATA DECK (LAST CARD 9 IN COL.2)
8 ITEMS 1-7 CAN BE REPEATED INDEFINITELY
9 BLANK CARD

GO TO 200

300 STOP
END

THPOP113

```

SUBROUTINE TCEFF
DIMENSION CPET (40), CPET (40), CPEF (40), CHMT (40), CHFT (40)
DIMENSION CHMK (40), CHEK (40), EFT (40), EMOD (40), CHMO (40)
DIMENSION PEW (15,40), TOEFF (40), CHFO (40), F (40), TOTCH (40), XMORT (10)
DIMENSION HEFF (40), CHKWN (40), CHOUT (40), KITL (80), POP (2,40)
DIMENSION NDATA (12), PTT (80,15), RGPP (80,84), KKK (80)
DIMENSION TOTRC (40,2), RSEX (40), W (40)
DIMENSION ADDF (40), UUU (40,2,84)
COMMON POP, KITL, I1, IFIN, MM, I11, IGG, IXR, TOTCH, TOTRC, HEFF, XMORT, F,
1 CHKWN, CHOUT, IFX, PEW, IG, RSEX, W
COMMON IOUT1, IOUT2, ISX, IF1, IF2, MXT, MX1, MX2, IAGA
COMMON T, NDATA, MINA, MATF, ADDF, KKK, PTT, RGPP, UUU
DO 30 I=1,40
EFT(I)=0.
CHMK(I)=0.
CHEK(I)=0.
CHMT(I)=0.
CHMO(I)=0.
CHFO(I)=0.
CHFT(I)=0.
EMOD(I)=0.
TOTCH(I)=0.
TOEFF(I)=0.
TOREAD(5:40)=0.
2 IF(EMODZ) 1,2,1
IF(IZZ-9) 3,53,3
3 IF(IYR-IOUT1)52,13,13
13 IF(IYR-IOUT2)14,14,52
14 I=IYR-IOUT1+1
CHMT(I)=CHMTZ
CHFT(I)=CHFTZ
CHMK(I)=CHMKZ
CHEK(I)=CHEKZ
CHMO(I)=CHMOZ
CHFO(I)=CHFOZ
EFT(I)=EFFZ
EMOD(I)=EMODZ
GO TO 52
53 DO 55 I=1,40
TOTCH(I)=CHMT(I)+CHFT(I)
CHKWN(I)=CHMK(I)+CHEK(I)
CHOUT(I)=CHMO(I)+CHFO(I)
IF(TOTCH(I))100,101,100

```

TCEFF006
TCEFF007
TCEFF008
TCEFF009
TCEFF010
TCEFF012
TCEFF014
TCEFF015
TCEFF016
TCEFF018
TCEFF019
TCEFF020
TCEFF021
TCEFF022
TCEFF023
TCEFF024
TCEFF025
TCEFF026
TCEFF027
TCEFF030
TCEFF031
TCEFF036
TCEFF037
TCEFF038
TCEFF039
TCEFF040
TCEFF041
TCEFF042
TCEFF043
TCEFF044
TCEFF045
TCEFF046
TCEFF047
TCEFF048
TCEFF049


```

101 RSEX(I)=0.5
100 GO TO 102
102 IF(EFT(I)*EMOD(I)) 4,60,4
60 CPEM(I)=0.
CPEFF(I)=0.
TOEFF(I)=0.
4 GO TO 56
CPEM(I)=CHMK(I)/(EFT(I)*EMOD(I))
CPEFF(I)=CHFK(I)/(EFT(I)*EMOD(I))
IF(CHMK(I)+CHFK(I)) 5,61,5
61 TOEFF(I)= EFT(I) *EMOD(I)
GO TO 56
5 TOEFF(I)=EFT(I)*(CHMT(I)+CHFT(I))/(CHMK(I)+CHFK(I))*EMOD(I)
56 CPET(I)=CPEM(I)+CPEFF(I)
HEFF(I)=EFT(I)*EMOD(I)
55 CGNTINUE
WRITE(6,2000) (KITL(K),K=1,80)
WRITE(6,71)
WRITE(6,2000)
DO 50 I=1,40
IF(TOEFF(I))+CHMO(I)+CHFO(I)) 7,6,7
6 IF(TOEFF(I)) 7,50,7
7 IDATE=I+IOUTL+1899
WRITE(6,72)IDATE,CHMK(I),CHMT(I),CHFT(I),CHMO(I),CHFO(I),
1 LEFT(I),EMOD(I),CPEM(I),CPEFF(I),TOEFF(I),HEFF(I)
50 CGNTINUE
WRITE(6,2000)
RETURN
40 FORMAT (1X,11,3X,12,5X,5F10.1,F6.4,2F6.0)
71 FORMAT(1H,21X,5HCA TCH/11X,12HKNCWN EFFORT,9X,5HTOTAL,6X,14HOUTSID
1E SEASON,4X,5HKNOWN,12X,16HCATCH PER EFFORT,4X,'POT.MOD.',8HKWN.MOTCEFF
2D.,/1X,4YEAR,5X,4HMALE,3X,6HFEMALE,5X,4HMALE,3X,6HFEMALE,4X,4HMALE,3X,5
3E,2X,6HFEMALE,2X,6HEFFORT,1X,8HMODIFIER,3X,4HMALE,2X,6HFEMALE,3X,5
4HTOTAL,2X,6HEFFORT,2X,6HEFFORT)
72 FORMAT(1X,14,4F9.0,F9.1,4F8.4,2F8.1)
1000 FORMAT(1X,80A1)
2000 FORMAT(1H,1)
C.* *****
END
SUBROUTINE TECCY
DIMENSION PTT(80,15),RGPP(80,84),KKK(80)
DIMENSION RGIMP(84),NDATA(12),IDATA(12)
DIMENSION MNO(15),RSEX(40),W(40)
DIMENSION POP(2,40),KITL(80),XMORT(10),TOTCH(40),TOTRC(40,2),F(40)TECCY009
TECCY006
TECCY007
TECCY008
TECCY009
TCEFF051
TCEFF054
TCEFF055
TCEFF056
TCEFF057
TCEFF058
TCEFF059
TCEFF060
TCEFF061
TCEFF062
TCEFF063
TCEFF064
TCEFF065
TCEFF071
TCEFF072
TCEFF073
TCEFF075
TCEFF076
TCEFF077
TCEFF079
TCEFF081
TCEFF082
TCEFF083
TCEFF084
TCEFF085
TCEFF086
TCEFF087
TCEFF088
TCEFF089
TCEFF090
TECCY006
TECCY007
TECCY008
TECCY009

```



```

DIMENSION HEFF(40),CHKWN(40),CHOUT(40),PEW(15,40),PT(15),IRDAT(10)TECCY010
DIMENSION ADDF(40),UUU(40,2,84)
COMMON POP,KITL,I1,IFIN,MM,I11,IGG,IXR,TOTCH,TOTRC,HEFF,XMORT,F,
1CHKNW,CHOUT,IFX,PEW,IG,RSEX,W
COMMON IOUT1,IOUT2,ISX,IF1,IF2,MXT,MX1,MX2,IAGA
COMMON I,NDATA,MINA,MATF,ADDF,KKK,PTT,RGPP,UUU
DO 1 K=1,240
DO 1 J=1,40
1 TOTRC(J,K)=0.0
DO 20 J=1,15
DO 20 K=1,40
20 PEW(J,K)=0.0
20 READ(5,55)(IRDAT(M),M=1,5),IYR,(IRDAT(M),M=6,10),WK,IG,IAGA,(PT(I),
1,I=1,7),I,(PT(I),I=8,15),I79
1 IZZ=IRDAT(2)
55 FORMAT(5I1,12,5I1,F7.4,2I3,4X,7F7.4,2X,F,15X,9F7.4,1A1)
GO TO 8
6 READ(5,50) IZZ,IYR,WK,IG,(PT(I),I=1,15)
8 IF(IZZ-9)2,33,2
2 IF(IYR-IOUT1)6,13,13
13 IF(IYR-IOUT2)14,14,6
14 IYY=IYR-IOUT1+1
ISEX=IZZ
TOTRC(IYY,ISEX)=WK
IDX=2*IYY-2+ISEX
DO 300 I=1,15
300 PTT(IDX,I)=PT(I)
DO 21 JJ=1,15
GO TO (121,122),ISEX
121 PEW(JJ,IYY)=PEW(JJ,IYR)+RSEX(IYY)*PT(JJ)
122 GO TO 21
122 PEW(JJ,IYY)=PEW(JJ,IYR)+(1.0-RSEX(IYY))*PT(JJ)
21 CONTINUE
125 W(J)=TOTRC(J,1)*RSEX(J)+TOTRC(J,2)*(1.0-RSEX(J))
GO TO 6
33 WRITE(6,54)
WRITE(6,2000)
WRITE(6,52) KITL,IRDAT,I79
WRITE(6,57) IG,IAGA,I
FORMAT(1H0,'AGE AT FIRST RECRUITMENT',I5,' AGE AT FULL RECRUITMENT',
1,I5,'/1X',I,'F8.4)
IAGA=IAGA+1
DO 22 MM=1,15
22 MZ=MM+IG-1
MNO(MM)=MZ
WRITE(6,56)MNO
WRITE(6,2000)

```



```

TECCY059
TECCY060
TECCY062
TECCY066
TECCY068

DO 4 K=1,IF2
KY=K+IOUT1-1
WRITE(6,53)KY,W(K),
      (PEW(JJ,K),JJ=1,15)
4 CONTINUE
WRITE(6,2000)
25 CONTINUE
18 READ(5,102) IDATA(1),IZZ,(IDATA(I),I=3,5),IYR,(IDATA(I),I=8,12),
1 (RGTMP(I),I=1,11)
IF(IZZ-9) 11,23,11
ISEX = IZ
11 IF(IYR-IOUT1)18,32,32
32 IF(IYR-IOUT2)31,31,18
31 IYR=IYR-IOUT1+1
READ(5,110)(RGTMP(I),I=12,84)
DO 111 I=1,12
NDATA(I)=IDATA(I)
JYR=IYR*2-2+ISEX
DO 301 I=1,84
RGPP(JYR,I) = RGTMP(I)
301 GO TO 18
23 CONTINUE
26 RETURN
50 FORMAT(1X,I1,3X,I2,5X,F7.4,I3,7X,7F7.4,2X,/,22X,8F7.4)
52 FORMAT(1H,80A1,/,2X,'DATA ON RECRUITMENT CARDS',2X,5A1,2X,6A1)
53 FORMAT(1H,I3,1X,16F7.4)
54 FORMAT(1H,I1,1X,30X,'RECRUITMENT AT AGE',/,7X,'TOTAL',15I7)
56 FORMAT(1H,O1,12,5I1,12,5I1,11F6.4)
102 FORMAT(5I1,12,5I1,11F6.4,2X)
110 FORMAT(12X,11F6.4,2X)
2000 FORMAT(1H,O1,11F6.4,2X)
C** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
C** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
C** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **
TECCY075
TECCY077
TECCY079
TECCY080
TECCY082
TECCY083
TECCY086
TECCY089
TECCY090
TECCY091

TSTS0010
TSTS0011
TSTS0012
TSTS0016
TSTS0017
TSTS0018
TSTS0022
TSTS0023

SUBROUTINE TSTSQ
DIMENSION W(40),AT(40),FC(40),IYR(40),EXC(40),DIFF(40),DSQ(40)
DIMENSION POP(2,40),KITL(80),XMORT(10),TOTCH(40),TOTRC(40,2),F(40)
DIMENSION HEFF(40),CHKWN(40),CHOUT(40),PROP(40),PEW(15,40)
DIMENSION NDATA(12),PTT(80,15),RGPP(80,84),KKK(80),ADDF(40)
DIMENSION RSEX(40),UUU(40,2,84),IYR(40,2,84),IGG,IXR,TOTCH,HEFF,XMORT,F,
COMMON POP,KITL,I1,IFIN,MM,I11,IGG,IXR,TOTCH,HEFF,XMORT,F,
1 CHKWN,CHOUT,IFX,PEW,IG,RSEX,W
COMMON IOUT1,IOUT2,ISX,IF1,IF2,MXT,MX1,MX2,IAGA
COMMON I,NDATA,MINA,MATF,ADDF,KKK,PTT,RGPP,UUU
IF(I11-1)200,200,202
200 MM=1
202 IF(I11-IXR)201,201,204
201 EXM=EXP(-XMORT(I11))

```



```

KZ=2
DO I=0, I=1, 40
  AT(I)=0.0
  FC(I)=0.0
  W(I)=0.0
  AT(ISX)=1.0
  FC(ISX)=TOTCH(ISX)+CHOUT(ISX)
  IS2=ISX+1
  DO I1=IS2, IF1
    AT(I1)=EXM/(1.-W(I1))
    FC(I1)=FC(I1-1)+TOTCH(I1)/AT(I1)
  SUML=TOTCH(ISX)*CHKWN(ISX)*HEFF(ISX)
  SUMR=-TOTCH(ISX)*HEFF(ISX)**2/4.0
  SUMG=0.0
  SUMK=0.0
  SUMP=0.0
  SUMF=0.0
  SUMH=0.0
  SUMZ=0.0
  DO I2=1, IF2
    IYR(I)=I+IOUT1+1899
    KYK TO (313,314), KYK
  GO TO (313,314), KYK
  DO I2=1, ISX, IF1
    SUMK=SUMK+CHKWN(I)
    SUMP=SUMP-2.0*CHKWN(I)*HEFF(I)*AT(I)
    SUMS=SUMS+(HEFF(I)*AT(I))**2
    SUMF=SUMF+AT(I)*HEFF(I)
    SUMH=SUMH+TOTCH(I)*HEFF(I)
    SUMZ=SUMZ+CHKWN(I)
  KYK TO (112,12), KYK
  GO TO (6,100) I, SUMK, SUMP, SUMS, SUMF, SUMH, SUMZ
  CONTINUE
  KYK TO (315,316), KYK
  GO TO (315,316), KYK
  WRITE(6,102) SUML, SUMU, SUMR, SUMG
  DO I3=1, IS2, IF1
    SUML=SUML+TOTCH(I)*CHKWN(I)*HEFF(I)+2.0*CHKWN(I)*HEFF(I)*AT(I)**2/4.0+TOTCH(I)*HEFF(I)**2*AT(I)**2
    SUMU=SUMU+(TOTCH(I)*HEFF(I))**2/4.0+TOTCH(I)*HEFF(I)**2*AT(I)**2
    SUMR=SUMR+(HEFF(I)*AT(I)*HEFF(I)-1)*HEFF(I)**2*AT(I)-2.*(HEFF(I)*AT(I))**2*FC(I-1)
    SUMG=SUMG+AT(I)*HEFF(I)*FC(I-1)
  FC(I-1)
  SUMU=SUMU+(TOTCH(I)*HEFF(I))**2/4.0+TOTCH(I)*HEFF(I)**2*AT(I)**2
  FC(I-1)+ (HEFF(I)*AT(I)*HEFF(I)-1)*HEFF(I)**2
  SUMR=SUMR-TOTCH(I)*HEFF(I)**2*AT(I)-2.*(HEFF(I)*AT(I))**2*FC(I-1)
  SUMG=SUMG+AT(I)*HEFF(I)*FC(I-1)

```

TSTS0026
TSTS0027
TSTS0028

TSTS0030
TSTS0031
TSTS0032
TSTS0033
TSTS0034
TSTS0035
TSTS0036
TSTS0037
TSTS0038
TSTS0039
TSTS0040
TSTS0041
TSTS0042
TSTS0043
TSTS0044
TSTS0045
TSTS0046
TSTS0047

TSTS0053
TSTS0054
TSTS0055
TSTS0056
TSTS0057
TSTS0058

TSTS0066
TSTS0067
TSTS0068
TSTS0069
TSTS0070
TSTS0071


```

      KYK = KKK(13)
      GO TO (3112,312),KYK
3112 WRITE(6,103) SUML,SUMU,SUMR,SUMG
312 CONTINUE
      POP(2,ISX)=(SUML*SUMP-2.0*SUMU*SUMP)/(SUMR*SUMP-2.0*SUMS*SUML)
      Q=(SUMR*SUMP-2.0*SUMS*SUML)/(4.0*SUMS=SUMU-SUMR*SUMR)
      DO 400 K=IS2,IF1
      J=IF1+IS2-K
      FC(J)=FC(J-1)
400 FC(ISX)=0.0
      DO 30 I=ISX,IF1
      F(I)=Q*HEFF(I)
      15 DO 13 I=IS2,IF1
      DO POP(KZ,I)=AT(I)*(POP(KZ,ISX)-FC(I))
      SSQ=0.
      DO 14 I=ISX,IF1
      EXC(I)=Q*HEFF(I)*(POP(KZ,I)-TOTCH(I)/2.)
      DIFF(I)=CHKWN(I)-EXC(I)
      PROP(I)=1.0-EXC(I)/CHKWN(I)
      DSQ(I)=DIFF(I)*DIFF(I)
      14 SSQ=SSQ+DSQ(I)
      SSQ2=SUMK+SUML*Q+SUMU*Q*Q+SUMP*POP(KZ,ISX)*Q+SUMR*POP(KZ,ISX)*Q*Q
      1+SUMS*(POP(KZ,ISX)*Q)**2
      WRITE(6,21)(KITL(I),I=1,80)
      WRITE(6,22)
      WRITE(6,23)XMORT(III)
      WRITE(6,2000)
      WRITE(6,24)
      WRITE(6,2000)
      WRITE(6,26)(IYR(I),AT(I),FC(I),POP(KZ,I),CHKWN(I),EXC(I),DIFF(I),
      CPROP(I),DSQ(I),I=ISX,IF1)
      SEXC=0.
      DO 16 I=ISX,IF1
      SEXC=SEXC+EXC(I)
      16 SEXC=SEXC+SUMZ,SEXC
      WRITE(6,27)Q,SSQ
      WRITE(6,28)SSQ2
      WRITE(6,2000)
      JK=0
      32 III=III+1
      GO TO (50,51,51),MXT
      35 GO TO (50,51,51),MXT
      51 CALL TXTRP(EXM,IYR)
      50 CONTINUE
      KYK = KKK(8)
      GO TO (52,53),KYK
      52 CALL TRPOP(IYR,EXM)
      53 KYK = KKK(11)
      GO TO (40,41),KYK

```

TSTS0074
 TSTS0075
 TSTS0076
 TSTS0077
 TSTS0078
 TSTS0079
 TSTS0080

TSTS0082
 TSTS0083

TSTS0085
 TSTS0086
 TSTS0087
 TSTS0088
 TSTS0089
 TSTS0090
 TSTS0091
 TSTS0092
 TSTS0093

TSTS0101
 TSTS0102
 TSTS0103
 TSTS0104

TSTS0121
 TSTS0138
 TSTS0139

TSTS0142


```

41 UUU(J,K,L) = 0.0
   MM = IAGA + 1
DO 33 L=MM,84
33 UUU(J,K,L) = 1.0
32 CONTINUE
   KZ = KKK(10)
   IF(MX1-1)12,12,11
11 JSX=ISX-1
   DO 12 J=1,JSX
   JTX=ISX-J
   POP(KZ,JTX)=POP(KZ,JTX+1)*(1.0-W(JTX+1))/EXM+TOTCH(JTX)+CHOUT(JTX)
12 CONTINUE
   JF1=IF1+1
   IF(MX2-1)13,13,14
14 DO 13 J=JF1,IF2
   POP(KZ,J)=(POP(KZ,J-1)-TOTCH(J-1)-CHOUT(J-1))*EXM/(1-W(J))
13 CONTINUE
   DO 31 I=1,IF2
   ETOF(I)=POP(KZ,I)/(POP(KZ,I)-TOTCH(I)-CHOUT(I))
31 DO 20 J=1,IF2
   JJ=IF2-J+1
   JF=JJ*2
   JJM=JJF-1
DO 200 I=1,84
   PGG(2,I) = RGPP(JJF,I)
200 PGG(1,I) = RGPP(JJM,I)
   DO 201 I=1,15
   PWG(2,I) = PTT(JJF,I)
201 PWG(1,I) = PTT(JJM,I)
   DO 22 ISEX=1,2
   R2(ISEX,IAGA+1)=0.0
   UU(ISEX,IAGA+1)=1.0
   DO 21 K=IG,IAGA
   KKKKK=K-IG+1
   RR(ISEX,K)=PWG(ISEX,KKKKK)/(( PGG(ISEX,K))
   IF(J-1)23,23,21
23 R2(ISEX,K)=RR(ISEX,K)
   R2(ISEX,IAGA+1)=R2(ISEX,IAGA)
21 CONTINUE
   DO 24 K=IG,IAGA
   KK=IAGA-K+MINA
   UU(ISEX,KK)=(UU(ISEX,KK+1)*ETOF(JJ))/(UU(ISEX,KK+1)*(ETOF(JJ))-1.0)
1+(1.0/(1.0-R2(ISEX,KK+1)))
   UUU(JJ,ISEX,KK) = UU(ISEX,KK)
24 CONTINUE
   DO 27 K=MINA,IAGA
   R2(ISEX,K)=RR(ISEX,K)
27 R2(ISEX,IAGA+1)=R2(ISEX,IAGA)

```

TXTRP019

TXTRP021
TXTRP022
TXTRP023
TXTRP024
TXTRP025
TXTRP026
TXTRP027
TXTRP028
TXTRP029
TXTRP030
TXTRP031
TXTRP032
TXTRP033
TXTRP034
TXTRP035

TXTRP040
TXTRP041
TXTRP042

TXTRP044
TXTRP045
TXTRP046
TXTRP047
TXTRP048
TXTRP049

TXTRP051
TXTRP052
TXTRP053

TXTRP059
TXTRP060
TXTRP061


```

22 CONTINUE
   ADDU(JJ)=0.0
   DO 25 K=MINA,IAGA
   ADDU(JJ)=ADDU(JJ)+RSEX(JJ)*PGG(1,K)*(1.0/UU(1,K)-1.0)+(1.0-RSEX(JJ)*PGG(2,K)-1.0)
1   ))*PGG(2,K)*(1.0/UU(2,K)-1.0)
25 CONTINUE
   MIN2=MINA-1
   DO 26 K=1,MIN2
   ADDU(JJ)=ADDU(JJ)-RSEX(JJ)*PGG(1,K)-(1.0-RSEX(JJ))*PGG(2,K)
26 CONTINUE
   ADDF(JJ)=1.0
   DO 28 K=1,IAGA
   IF(K-MATF)29,30,30
29 ADDF(JJ)=ADDF(JJ)-PGG(2,K)
   GO TO 28
30 ADDF(JJ)=ADDF(JJ)+PGG(2,K)*(1.0/UU(2,K)-1.0)
28 CONTINUE
   ADDF(JJ)=ADDF(JJ)*(1.0-RSEX(JJ))
20 CONTINUE
   MINO=MINA-1
   WRITE(6,101) MINO
   DO 15 J=1,IF2
   IF(J-ISX)17,16,17
   IF(J-IF1-1)19,16,19
17 WRITE(6,102)
16 RXX=POP(KZ,J)*W(J)
19 ADPOP(J)=POP(KZ,J)*(1.0+ADDU(J))
   WRITE(6,103) IYR(J),POP(KZ,J),ADPOP(J),RXX
15 CONTINUE
101 RETURN
   FORMAT(1H1,'ESTIMATED POPULATION AND NO. OF NEW RECRUITS IN EACH YEAR, INCLUDING EXTRAPOLATIONS',/16X,'EXPLOITED',10X,'POPULATION',/21X,'YEAR',10X,'POPULATION',7X,'AGE',13,1X,'AND OVER',10X,'RECRUITS',/31)
102 FORMAT(1X,22(2H- ))
103 FORMAT(1X,14,10X,F10.0,10X,F10.0)
END

SUBROUTINE TRPOP(IYR,EXM)
DIMENSION ADDF(40)
DIMENSION EM(2),IYR(40),TRG(55),RGG(40),MARK(2)
DIMENSION POP(2,40),KITL(80),XMORT(10),TOTCH(40),TOTRC(40,2),F(40)
DIMENSION HEFF(40),CHKWN(40),CHOUT(40),PEW(15,40)
DIMENSION NDATA(12),PTT(80,15),RGPP(80,84),KKK(80)
DIMENSION RAGE(15),UUU(40,2,84),URGM(40),URGF(40),URGG(40)
DIMENSION RSEX(40),W(40),PEWM(15),PENF(15),RGM(40),RGF(40),TRM(55)
1,TRF(55)

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TXTRP062
TXTRP063
TXTRP064
TXTRP065
TXTRP066
TXTRP072
TXTRP073
TXTRP074
TXTRP075
TXTRP076
TXTRP077
TXTRP078
TXTRP079
TXTRP080
TXTRP081
TXTRP082
TXTRP083
TXTRP084
TXTRP089

TXTRP091
TXTRP092
TXTRP093

TXTRP095
TXTRP096

TXTRP099
TXTRP100
TXTRP101
TXTRP102
TXTRP103
TXTRP104
TXTRP105
TXTRP106

TRPOP006

TRPOP008
TRPOP009
TRPOP010

TRPOP013
TRPOP014


```

COMMON POP,KITL,I1,IFIN,MM,I11,IGG,IXR,TOTCH,TOTRC,HEFF,XMORT,F,
1CHKNWN,CHOUT,IFX,PEW,IG,RSEX,W
COMMON I,OUT1,ICUT2,ISX,IF1,IF2,MXT,MX1,MX2,IAGA
COMMON T,NDATA,MINA,MATF,ADDF,KKK,PTI,RGPP,UUU
DATA MARK(1),MARK(2),,*,*/
KZ=KKK(10)
WRITE(6,101)KITL
WRITE(6,109)
IAA=IAGA-1
EMM(1)=1.0
EMM(2)=EXM*T
EAM=-ALOG(EXM)
DO 22 MEM=1,2
SUM=0.0
JAG=IAGA-IG+1
DO 30 J=1,15
RAGE(J)=0.0
WRITE(6,102)
WRITE(6,104)
WRITE(6,103)(IYR(J),J=1,IF2)
JGG=IF2+IAGA-IG-1
LGG=IAGA
DO 10 J=1,JGG
IRX=OUT1-IAGA+J+1900
TRG(J)=0.0
TRM(J)=0.0
TRF(J)=0.0
DO 11 K=1,IF2
L=2*K-1
KK=2*K
DO 200 I=1,15
PEWM(I)=PTT(L,I)
PEWF(I)=PTT(KK,I)
KGG=K-J-IG+IAGA
IF(KGG-IAGA)12,12,13
IF(KGG)13,13,14
RGG TO 11
GO TO 11
RGM(K)=POP(KZ,K)*PEWM(KGG)*RSEX(K)*EMM(MEM)**(J-K)
RGF(K)=POP(KZ,K)*PEWF(KGG)*RGF(K)
KTA=KGG+IG-1
IF(UUU(K,1,KTA))60,60,61
URGM(K)=RCM(K)/UUU(K,1,KTA)
URGF(K)=RGF(K)/UUU(K,2,KTA)
URGG(K)=URGM(K)+URGF(K)
GO TO 62
URGM(K)=0.0

```



```

62  URGF(K) = 0.0
    URGG(K) = 0.0
    TRM(J) = TRM(J)+RGM(K)
    TRF(J) = TRF(J)+RGF(K)
11  RAGE(KGG)=RAGE(KGG)+RGG(K)
    CONTINUE
    TRG(J)=TRM(J)+TRF(J)
    SUM=SUM+TRG(J)
    WRITE(6,111)IRX, TRG(J)
    WRITE(6,105) (RGG(K),K=1,IF2)
    WRITE(6,105) (URGG(K),K=1,IF2)
    WRITE(6,112)
10  CONTINUE
    SUB=0.0
    LIST=1
    LAST=JAG-1
    IF(RAGE(LIST)-RAGE(LAST))35,35,36
38  IF(SUB=SUB+RAGE(LIST)
35  IF(SUB-SUM*0.05)40,40,39
    LIST=LIST+1
40  GO TO 38
36  SUB=SUB+RAGE(LAST)
37  IF(SUB-SUM*0.05)37,37,39
    LAST=LAST-1
39  GO TO 38
    CONTINUE
    LAST=LAST + 1
    WRITE(6,113)
    JGG=JAG-1
    DO 41 J=1,JJG
    MAGE=J+IG-1
    IF(J-LIST)42,43,43
42  JMK=2
    GO TO 45
43  IF(J-LAST)44,42,42
44  JMK=1
45  POOP=RAGE(J)/SUM
41  WRITE(6,114)MAGE,RAGE(J),POOP,MARK(JMK)
    WRITE(6,115)
    WRITE(6,107)
    DO 16 J=LGG,JGG
    IF(JGG-J-LAST)50,52,52
50  JMK=2
    GO TO 53
52  JMK=1
53  IF(J-IAGA+IG)17,18,18
17  PPP=0.0
    PERK=0.0

```

TRPOP055
TRPOP056
TRPOP057
TRPOP058
TRPOP059

TRPOP063
TRPOP066
TRPOP067
TRPOP068
TRPOP069
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TRPOP071
TRPOP072
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TRPOP076
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TRPOP088
TRPOP089

TRPOP093
TRPOP094
TRPOP095
TRPOP096
TRPOP097
TRPOP098
TRPOP099
TRPOP100


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18 GO TO 21
   JJJJ=J-IAGA+1
   PPP=POP(KZ, JJJJ)
   PERK=TRG(J)/PPP
   PFF=PPP * ADDF(JJJJ)
   PERM=TRM(J)/PPP
   PERFM=TRF(J)/PFF
   PEFF=TRF(J)/PFF
   PEFK=TRG(J)/PFF
21 IRX=IOUT1-IAGA+J+1900
   WRITE(6,108)IRX,PPP,PFF,TRM(J),TRF(J),PERM,PERF,PERK,PEFM,
1  WPEFF,PEFK,MARK(JMK)
16 CONTINUE
   WRITE(6,116)
23 GO TO (23,22),MEM
22 WRITE(6,110)EAM,T,IAA
   CONTINUE
   RETURN
101 FORMAT(1H1,80A1)
102 FORMAT(1H0,'DISTRIBUTION OF RECRUITMENT FROM EACH YEAR-CLASS',//1X,
   C,YEAR,46X,'Y',E A R F,19X,'MATURE',41X,'PER ADU
   CT M E N T',)
103 FORMAT(11X,10I10,10X)
104 FORMAT(1H+,'112X','TOTAL')
105 FORMAT(11X,10F10.0//)
107 FORMAT(1H1,'RECRUITMENT SUMMARY',//1X,'YEAR',5X,'POPULATION',16X,ADU
   1,RECRUITS,29X,'PROPORTION OF RECRUITS',//19X,'MATURE',41X,'PER ADU
   2LT,17X,'PER MATURE',5X,'TOTAL',4X,'FEMALE',3(6X,'MALE',4
   3X,'FEMALE',5X,'TOTAL'))
108 FORMAT(1X,I4,5F10.0,6F10.4,1A1)
109 FORMAT(1H0,'A. RECRUITMENT NOT ADJUSTED FOR NATURAL MORTALITY')
110 FORMAT(1H1,'B. RECRUITMENT ADJUSTED BY NATURAL MORTALITY AT STAND
   1ARD RATE (M=,F7.4,') TIMES T (=,F7.4,')/12X,'TO MAXIMUM AGE AT
   2RECRUITMENT (=,I2,')')
111 FORMAT(1H+,I4,106X,F10.0)
112 FORMAT(1H,'I')
113 FORMAT(1H1,5X,'RECRUITMENT BY AGES',//5X,'AGE',14X,'NUMBER',10X,'P
   1ROPORTION,')
114 FORMAT(5X,13,10X,F10.4,1A1)
115 FORMAT(1H0,'//,1X,'* INDICATED AGES CONTRIBUTING LESS THAN 0.05 OF
   1OTAL RECRUITMENT')
116 FORMAT(1H0,'//,1X,'* INDICATES RECRUITMENT LESS THAN 0.95 COMPLETE')
      END

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TRPOP101
TRPOP102
TRPOP103
TRPOP104
TRPOP105
TRPOP106
TRPOP107
TRPOP108
TRPOP109
TRPOP110
TRPOP111
TRPOP113
TRPOP114
TRPOP116
TRPOP118
TRPOP119
TRPOP120
TRPOP121
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TRPOP124
TRPOP125
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TRPOP132
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TRPOP134
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TRPOP136
TRPOP137
TRPOP138
TRPOP139
TRPOP140
TRPOP141
TRPOP142
TRPOP143
TRPOP144

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SUBROUTINE TGPOP
DIMENSION POP(2,40),KITL(80),XMORT(10),TOTCH(40),TOTRC(40,2),F(40)TGPOP013
DIMENSION HEFF(40),CHKWN(40),CHOUT(40),GCAT(40),CAT(40),RAGE(40)TGPOP014
DIMENSION RSEX(40),RGTMP(84),IY(40),NDATA(12),PEW(15,40)TGPOP015
DIMENSION ADDE(40),KKK(80),PTT(80,15),RGPP(80,84)
DIMENSION RSEX(40),W(40),UUU(40,2,84)
COMMON POP,KITL,I1,IFIN,MM,I11,IGG,IXR,TOTCH,TOTRC,HEFF,XMORT,F,
COMMON CHOUT,IFX,PEW,IG,RSEX,W
COMMON IOUT1,IOUT2,ISX,IF1,IF2,MX1,MX2,IAGA
COMMON T,NDATA,MINA,MATF,ADDF,KKK,PTT,RGPP,UUU
FORMAT(1H1,80A1/60(2H*))
FORMAT(1H0,'ESTIMATED POPULATION SIZE BY YEAR-CLASSES',/)
FORMAT(1H0,'YEAR-CLASS',45X,'YEAR OF CATCH',47X,'TOTAL')
FORMAT(1H0,'AGE-GROUP ',45X,'YEAR OF CATCH')
FORMAT(9X,15I7)
FORMAT(1H ,I4,2X,1HP,1X,15F7.0/,7X,2HP ,15F7.0/,7X,2HP ,10F7.0,/)
FORMAT(1H ,I4,2X,1HP,1X,15F7.0/,7X,2HP ,15F7.0/,7X,2HP ,10F7.0,/)
FORMAT(1H0,'ANNUAL AGE COMPOSITION OF CATCHES')
FORMAT(1H ,I4,4X,15F7.4)
FORMAT(9X,'IDENTIFICATION DATA ON CARDS ',A1,1X,3A1,2X,5A1)
FORMAT(1H ,6X,2HC ,15F7.0/,7X,2HC ,15F7.0/,7X,2HC ,10F7.0)
FORMAT(1H+,113X,F7.0)
NLANK=16448
DO 14 I=1,IF2
  IY(I)=I+IOUT1-1+1900
  IT=0
  JF2=2*IF2
  DO 205 L=1,JF2
    DO 350 I=1,84
      RGTMP(I)=RGPP(L,I)
      DO 206 J=1,84
        JJ=85-J
        IF(RGTMP(JJ))206,206,207
      CONTINUE
      GO TO 205
    IF(I1-JJ)208,205,205
    IT=JJ
    CONTINUE
    GO TO (300,301),MM
  WRITE(6,100)KITL
  WRITE(6,107)
  WRITE(6,109)
  WRITE(6,1103)
  WRITE(6,104)(IY(I),I=1,IF2)
  DO 19 J=1,IT
    IAG=J-1

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```

DO 119 I=1,IF2
  L=2*I-1
  RAGE(I) = RGPP(L,J)*RSEX(I)
  IK=L+1
  119 RAGE(I)=RAGE(I)+RGPP(IK,J)*(1.0-RSEX(I))
  IF(IF2-15)119,1119,1120
  1120 WRITE(6,108)IAG,(RAGE(K),K=1,15)
  1080 WRITE(6,1080)(RAGE(K),K=16,IF2)
  FORMAT(IH,8X,15F7.4)
  GO TO 19
  1119 WRITE(6,108)IAG,(RAGE(K),K=1,IF2)
  19 CONTINUE
  IF3=9+7*IF2
  301 WRITE(6,100)KITL
  12 WRITE(6,101)
  WRITE(6,103)
  WRITE(6,104)(IY(I),I=1,IF2)
  WRITE(6,105)
  IK=IT+IOUT2-IOUT1
  DO 26 IPT=1,IK+1900
    IRR=IOUT1-IPT+IP+1900
    DO 25 IM=1,IF2
      ITPMI=IT-IP+IM
      CAT(IM)=TOTCH(IM)+CHOUT(IM)
      IF(IM-IP) 23,23,24
      IF(IT-IP+IM) 24,24,251
    23 GUP(IM)=0.0
    24 GCAT(IM)=0.0
    GO TO 25
  251 IW=2*IM-1
  ROT = RGPP(IW,ITPMI)*RSEX(IM)
  IMM=IW+1
  ROT+RGPP(IMM,ITPMI)*(1.0-RSEX(IM))
  K10 = KK(10)
  GPOP(IM)=POP(K10,IM)*ROT
  GCAT(IM)= CAT(IM)*ROT
  25 CONTINUE
  WRITE(6,106)IRR,(GPOP(IW),IW=1,IF2)
  TCAT=0.0
  DO 40 JX=1,IF2
    TCAT=TCAT+GCAT(JX)
  40 WRITE(6,113)TCAT
  WRITE(6,111)(GCAT(JM),JM=1,IF2)
  26 CONTINUE
  MM=2
  RETURN
END

```

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TGPOP061
TGPOP062
TGPOP065
TGPOP068
TGPOP071
TGPOP072
TGPOP075
TGPOP082
TGPOP083
TGPOP084
TGPOP085
TGPOP086
TGPOP087
TGPOP088
TGPOP089
TGPOP091
TGPOP092
TGPOP096
TGPOP099
TGPOP100
TGPOP101
TGPOP103
TGPOP104
TGPOP105
TGPOP108
TGPOP109
TGPOP111

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112 WRITE( 6,212)I,(ISTUS(J,JJ),JJ=1,3)
GO TO 20
113 WRITE( 6,213)I,(ISTUS(J,JJ),JJ=1,3)
GO TO 20
114 WRITE( 6,214)I,(ISTUS(J,JJ),JJ=1,3)
GO TO 20
115 WRITE( 6,215)I,(ISTUS(J,JJ),JJ=1,3)
GO TO 20
20 CONTINUE
201 FORMAT(1H ,I5,10X,3A1,2X,'CALLS EXIT - OFF RETURNS TO WHPOP')
202 FORMAT(1H ,I5,10X,3A1,2X,'USED FOR TRACE IN TXTRP')
203 FORMAT(1H ,I5,10X,3A1,2X,'NOT USED')
204 FORMAT(1H ,I5,10X,3A1,2X,'NOT USED')
205 FORMAT(1H ,I5,10X,3A1,2X,'NOT USED')
206 FORMAT(1H ,I5,10X,3A1,2X,'NOT USED')
207 FORMAT(1H ,I5,10X,3A1,2X,'NOT USED')
208 FORMAT(1H ,I5,10X,3A1,2X,'NUMBER OF RECRUITS BY YEAR CLASS ESTIMATE')
209 FORMAT(1H ,I5,10X,3A1,2X,'PERMIT'S CONSOL ENTRY OF Q VALUES')
210 FORMAT(1H ,I5,10X,3A1,2X,'EQUAL CATCH METHOD USED TO ESTIMATE POPULATION AND RECRUITS')
211 FORMAT(1H ,I5,10X,3A1,2X,'AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION WANTED')
212 FORMAT(1H ,I5,10X,3A1,2X,'NOT USED')
213 FORMAT(1H ,I5,10X,3A1,2X,'INTERMEDIATE SUMS OF SQUARES PRINTED')
214 FORMAT(1H ,I5,10X,3A1,2X,'POP(I) AND SUM OF SQUARES FOR GIVEN Q')
215 FORMAT(1H ,I5,10X,3A1,2X,'USED WITH TRACES ONLY')
499 RETURN
END
THEND065
THEND067
THEND069
THEND071
THEND072
THEND073
THEND074
THEND075
THEND076
THEND077
THEND078
THEND079
THEND080
THEND081
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THEND087
THEND088
THEND089
THEND094

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PROGRAM FALSE TARGET
DIMENSION SPM(5),SPF(5),FM(5),FF(5),SM(5),SF(5),A(12),B(12),C(12),
1D(12),E(12),F(12),AW(12),MW(12),MONTH(12),PM(12)
REAL*8 TITLE,SQUARE,N9/'9',N99/'99999'/'

C CALCULATE TOTAL POPULATION IN AREA
C Z IS TOTAL CATCH IN AREA
C R=SONAR RANGE IN KILOYARDS
C
1000 READ(5,100) TITLE
      READ(5,200) Z
      READ(5,250) MONTH
      R=1000
      DIST=1000
      READ(5,300)SPM,SPF,FM,FF,SM,SF
      TSP=0
      DO 10 I=1,5
10    TSP=TSP+SPM(I)+SPF(I)
      TF=0
      DO 20 I=1,5
20    TF=TF+FM(I)+FF(I)
      TS=0
      DO 30 I=1,5
30    TS=TS+SM(I)+SF(I)
      N=0
      N=N+(TSP/10)+(TF/10)+(TS/10)
      WRITE(6,350)
      WRITE(6,400)TITLE,Z
      WRITE(6,450)
      DO 40 I=1,5
40    WRITE(6,500)SPM(I),SPF(I),FM(I),FF(I),SM(I),SF(I)
      WRITE(6,550)N

C NOW CALCULATE INDIVIDUAL SQUARES
C Y EQUALS NUMBER IN SQUARE BY CATCH
C DIST=DISTANCE STEAMED=1000 NM
C AR=AREA OF SQUARE
C AW IS THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF WHALES IN THE SQUARE BY MONTH FOR FIVE YRS
C TAW SI TOTAL WHALES IN SQUARE
C PM=NUMBER OF WHALES ENCOUNTERED IN STEAMING 1000 NM
C
2000 READ(5,600)SQUARE
      IF(SQUARE.EQ.N9) GO TO 1000
      IF(SQUARE.EQ.N99) GO TO 3000
      READ(5,650)Y
      READ(5,700)AR
      READ(5,750)A,B,C,D,E
      DO 50 I=1,12

```



```

50 F(I)=A(I)+B(I)+C(I)+D(I)+E(I)
60 DO 60 I=1,12
  AW(I)=F(I)/5
70 TAW=0
  DO 70 I=1,12
    TAW=TAW+AW(I)
  PW=(Y/Z)*N
80 MW(I)=(AW(I)/Y)*PW
95 PM(I)=(MW(I)/AR)*DIST*(R/2000)
  WRITE(6,850) SQUARE,Y
  WRITE(6,900)
  DO 90 I=1,12
    WRITE(6,950) MONTH(I),AW(I),MW(I),PM(I)
  WRITE(6,975)
  FORMAT(A8)
100 FORMAT(F6.0)
200 FORMAT(F6.0)
250 FORMAT(12A4)
300 FORMAT(10F6.0)
350 FORMAT(10F6.0)
400 FORMAT(1X,A8,6X,F6.0)
450 1.FORMAT(10,16X,SPERM,17X,FIN,20X,SEI',/3(8X,MALE',6X,
  1.FEMALE'))
500 FORMAT(10,6(6X,F6.0))
550 FORMAT(10,16)
600 FORMAT(A5)
650 FORMAT(F6.0)
700 FORMAT(F6.0)
750 FORMAT(12F6.0)
800 FORMAT(10,1X,A5,6X,F6.0)
850 FORMAT(10,18X,AVE/MO,8X,POP/MO,8X,WHALES')
900 FORMAT(10,18X,AVE/MO,8X,POP/MO,8X,WHALES')
950 FORMAT(7X,A4,8X,F6.0,8X,I6,8X,F6.2)
975 C*****
  GO TO 2000
3000 STOP
END
*****

```


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13. ABSTRACT False Sonar targets present a serious unpredicted problem to U.S. Navy ASW units. It is believed that planning and operations could be enhanced by a forecasting capability for whale distribution. As a possible solution to this problem, a modified form of the "Transect Method of population estimation" is applied to whaling data to calculate probable numbers of false targets per 1000 nautical miles of steaming with a 1000 yard sonar range. Japanese and Russian whale fishery data are analyzed by the "q" and Expected Catch methods of population dynamics to obtain two independent estimates of the populations of fin, sei and sperm whales. The mean of the two estimates is applied to the equation along with a term for assumed ideal sonar conditions. The data is calculated by ten degree square of latitude and longitude, north of 30°N, and presented on Fleet Numerical Weather Central polar stereographic charts for the months April through December. The number of false targets attributable to fin, sei and sperm whales alone range from 1 to 63 south of the Aleutian Islands and 1 to 30 off Honshu, Japan.			

KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Whale Distributions						
False Target Prediction						
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"q" Method						
Expected Catch Method						
Transect Method						
Sonar Probability Factor						

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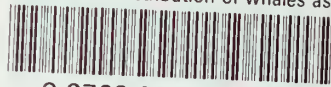
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